Second Edition

Newport Daily News.

Second Edition

ESTABLISHED 1846. NEWPORT, R. I., TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906. PRICE TWO CENTS.

Hot Heaters.

Not quite so warm when you stepped out of bed this morning, eh! Well, it's just about time for you to put up the chill scatterer and get ready for the winter winds that will blow before you are many days older—we're on the spot, again with a big lot of

Little Cylinders.

Not the high cost kind that look pretty, eat coal, and that's all, but real Salamanders that will heat you hot, morning, noon and night—small coal users; but big heat givers—handsome at that. About 30 patterns.

From $4.00.

A. C. TITUS CO., 225-229 Thames Street, Newport, R. I.

HERE IS THE COTTAGE

You Have Been Looking for,

Seven Rooms and Bath.

--ON--

CROSS STREET

RENT REASONABLE.

BRIGHTMAN'S,

—AT—

Cor. Spring and Franklin Streets.

75 JAPANESE GEISHA LAMP SHADES.

Excellent assortment of stylish, popular and artistic Japanese Geisha Lamp Shades just received. These shades can be used in any room. The old-fashioned globes are no more in use as they throw too much heat and will affect your eyesight. Geisha shades are recommended by experienced opticians—EASY TO READ, EASY TO WRITE, EASY TO SEW BY. Frames are hard wood lacquered over pure rice paper, painted over by the native Jap artists of their original designs and colorings.

16 Geisha Lamp Shades, painted by hand, on cream, pink and yellow background, complete with fixture, formerly sold [illegible] to $2 each **$1.25**

20 Geisha Lamp Shades, assorted Japanese scenery, landscape, very picturesque, will fit any size lamp. Were $2.25 to $3. **$1.75**

25 Geisha Lamp Shades, medium size, floral designs, roses, lilies, butterflies, cherry blossoms, etc., very original, usual price $2.50 each at **$1.50**

15 Geisha Lamp Shades. Extra large size for parlor, library or music room, excellent for piano lamp, very showy. Sold elsewhere $3.50 and $4.00, at **$2.00**

Useful size vases fitted with burners for lamps at reasonable prices.

25 Japanese Vases reduced to **$2.00** each suitable for artists' lamps, original prices were $5 each. Green, red and white fringe, beaded, used for shades 50c, and $1 a yard.

Many cases of fresh and useful Christmas goods arriving daily.

The New Store, JOHN H. KAZANJIAN & CO.

166-168 Bellevue Avenue. Tel 1020 Cor. Bath Road

For Sale.

Hudson River Blue Crushed Stone

For paths and driveways.

ALSO FISHER'S ISLAND BRICK BY THE CARGO.

T. R. SULLIVAN

OSTEOPATHY.

CLARENCE H. WALL, D. O.,

Office 124 Mill Street,

NEAR BELLEVUE AVENUE.

Hours 11 to 4. Tuesday and Friday.

BISHOP WALKER DEPOSES CRAPSEY.

Ceremony Takes Place in St. John's Church, Buffalo.

Witnessed Officially by Three Episcopal Ministers.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 4.—Bishop Walker, of the Protestant Episcopal diocese of western New York today formally deposed Rev. Algernon S. Crapsey, rector of St. Andrew's Church, Rochester, N. Y., from the ministry of the Episcopal church. The ceremony took place in St. John's Episcopal Church and was witnessed by three Episcopal ministers selected by the bishop to act as official witnesses.

TO RE-INSTATE SOLDIERS.

Request Sent to Members of the House from Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The New England Suffrage League today sent a request to members of the House of Representatives from Massachusetts to introduce a resolution for the re-instatement in the military service of the members of the companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry who have been discharged from the service by order of President Roosevelt. It is suggested that the resolution carry the removal of the military and civil disabilities imposed by the President's order.

MESSAGE BEFORE SENATE.

Reading Follows Conclusion of Opening Preliminaries.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt's annual message to Congress occupied the attention of the Senate as soon as the opening preliminaries were concluded today. These included the receipt of messages from the House reciting deaths of several of its members.

The committee appointed to notify the President that Congress was in session, made its report through Senator Hale of Maine. The reading of the message began at 12.11 o'clock.

ACTION ON NEGRO TROOPS.

President Will Send Information to Senate as Soon as it is Ready.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—President Roosevelt made it apparent to his Senatorial callers today that he wishes speedy action on a Congressional resolution calling for information regarding the discharge of negro soldiers of the Twenty-fifth infantry for participating in the riot at Brownsville, Texas. As soon as a resolution is proposed, he told them, he will send the information to the Senate. The President added that either the Penrose or the Foraker resolution, introduced in the Senate yesterday, will be acceptable to him.

COUSINS PROMOTED.

Succeeds Representative Hitt as Chairman of Foreign Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Speaker Cannon today announced the promotion of Representative Robert G. Cousins to the chairmanship of the House committee on foreign affairs, made vacant by the death of Representative Robert R. Hitt of Illinois. Representative Frank O. Lowden of Illinois has been appointed to the committee on foreign affairs to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Hitt's death.

LATEST NAVAL NEWS.

Orders to Officers and Movements of Vessels Reported Today:

(Special despatch to the News.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—The following orders were issued by the Navy Department today:

Lieutenant L. S. Cox, Jr., detached from the New Jersey and ordered home.

Ensign R. A. Koch, ordered to the Minnesota.

Medical Inspector J. E. Gardner, ordered to the Charleston as fleet surgeon of the Pacific squadron.

Surgeon M. F. Gates, detached from the Charleston and ordered to the Chicago.

Surgeon A. R. Alfred, detached from the Naval station, Cavite, and ordered home.

Surgeon C. Biddle, detached from the Chicago and ordered to the training station, San Francisco.

Surgeon D. N. Carpenter, detached from the Raleigh and ordered to the naval station, Cavite.

Passed Assistant Surgeon W. E. Smith, detached from the training station, San Francisco, and ordered to the Raleigh.

Paymaster C. Conrad, ordered to duty in the Navy Department, Washington.

Boatswain P. Bresnan, ordered to the navy yard, Puget sound.

Mate A. E. Moore, detached from the Fish Hawk and ordered to the navy yard, League Island.

The following movements of naval vessels were reported today to the Navy Department:

Arrived—Lebanon at Norfolk, Charleston at San Francisco, Des Moines at Santiago, Ohio at navy yard, New York.

Sailed—Stringham, Blakely, Wilkes and DeLong, from Annapolis for Patuxent river.

Patchin.

HOUSE COMMITTEE REPORTS.

President Roosevelt to Communicate in Writing to the Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Following the reading of the journal in the House today, the committee appointed by the Speaker yesterday to join a like committee from the Senate to wait upon the President, reported that they had performed that service and that he would communicate in writing to the Congress. The House, after waiting for a few minutes, took a recess for 15 minutes.

Close attention was accorded the reading of the president's message by the members of the house.

The President's views on the inheritance and income taxes pleased the Democrats, Representative Clark of Missouri expressing the sentiment that the "President had stolen, taken away and converted to his own use another plank of the Democrats."

The discussion of the San Francisco school situation in the message was received with great dissatisfaction by the California delegation in the House. Representative Hayes said that if any treaty of the United States prevents California from running its schools as it sees fit, the treaty is clearly unconstitutional and should not stand. The suggestion in President Roosevelt's message that naturalization be extended to Japanese is extremely distasteful to the California delegation.

Officials here expect that a judicial determination of the rights of the Japanese in California to enjoy school privileges will be secured through the institution of another suit in San Francisco before the federal court. The Department of Justice will, it is expected, be represented in any such proceeding.

BILL DEBARS NEGROES.

Provides That No Colored Person Shall be in United States Army.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Representative Slayden of Texas introduced a bill today which provides that on or before June 30, 1907, all enlisted men of the army who are negroes or of negro descent shall be discharged from the service of the United States, and thereafter no negro or person of negro descent shall be enlisted or appointed in the army of the United States.

WILL DRIVE THE RUSSIANS BACK.

Japanese Intensely Active in Manchuria.

Fresh Regiments Sent in by Way of Korea.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—It was announced today in a special despatch from St. Petersburg that intense activity prevails among the Japanese in Manchuria, and that according to information received at the Russian war ministry, fresh Japanese regiments are being drafted into Manchuria by way of Korea. Local Russian reports say the Japanese and Chinese openly threaten to compel the Russians to retire as far as Lake Baikal.

IGNORANT OF ARRANGEMENT.

Officials Know Nothing of Agreement Between United States and Germany.

LONDON, Dec. 4.—Both the foreign office and the American embassy here have expressed themselves as being quite unable to fathom the reason for the question which George Stewart Bowles, Conservative, proposes to ask in the House of Commons December 6. He announced that he would ask the foreign secretary, Sir Edward Grey, whether he was aware of "any convention or arrangement having been made between the United States government and the German government, providing that in case Germany is engaged in war the German mercantile marine shall be taken under the United States flag" and whether "His Majesty's government received any communication on the subject from the British ambassador to the United States."

At the foreign office today it was stated that the officials there have never heard the slightest suggestion of such an arrangement or anything which could have given birth to such an idea, and consequently the foreign office had not received any communication on the subject from Sir Mortimer Durand.

ALFONSO APPROVES MINISTRY.

Under Premiership of Marquis de Armijo With Weyler as War Minister.

MADRID, Dec. 4.—King Alfonso has approved of a new ministry under the premiership of the Marquis de Armijo, in which General Weyler resumes his old post of minister of war.

PHELAN DENIES REPORT.

Says that Rumor is Groundless and No Red Cross Funds are Missing.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Secretary Taft today received a telegram from J. D. Phelan, president of the San Francisco Relief and Red Cross Funds Corporation, describing as "entirely groundless" the report that large sums of money subscribed have gone astray, and that the President and secret service men are investigating the matter. Mr. Phelan requests that the widest publicity be given to his statement that no funds are missing.

Before purchasing your Thanksgiving dinner examine our complete line of fancy Poultry and Vegetables.

R. I. Turkeys.
Vermont Turkeys.
R. I. Mongrel Geese.
Tame Geese.
R. I. Ducks.
R. I. Chickens.

Celery, Cauliflowers, Cranberries, Fresh Chestnuts, etc. at very reasonable prices.

Reduced prices when purchased in large quantities.

Marlborough Market,

H. H. Barker, Proprietor.

For Sale.

Large 16-room two-tenement house on Bay View avenue.

To Let.

7-room cottage on Narragansett avenue

—APPLY TO—

J. B. PARSONAGE,

525 Spring Street.
Corner Narragansett Avenue.

POWELL'S

Cream of Rose and Almonds

Makes the skin soft, smooth and white.

POWELL'S DRUG STORE,

Cor. Thames & Pelham Streets

Telephone 103.

WINTER OVERCOATS

The good kind that look and wear well four or five years—the kind you don't have to buy every season—correctly made, honestly trimmed.

COMMERFORD,

218 Thames St.

FOR SALE—Hope street. Cottage, 9 rooms, bath, hot water heat. —price $4,000.
John F. J. O'Connor, 32 Franklin St.

FOR SALE—Newport avenue, 12 room house, W. C., furnace heat. Stable; lot 50x100, Price $4,000.
John F. J. O'Connor, 32 Franklin St.

FAVOR TUNNEL CONSTRUCTION.

Movement to Connect Prince Edward Island with the Mainland.

CHARLOTTETOWN, Prince Edward Island, Dec. 4.—Agitation in favor of the construction by the Canadian government of a tunnel under Northumberland strait to connect Prince Edward Island with the mainland, has been renewed here. On account of the peculiar location of the island, it is some times cut off altogether from the mainland by ice in winter, and when supplies are short here there is often much inconvenience and even suffering. At one time there was a strong sentiment in favor of a tunnel, by which communication could be constantly maintained with the continent. The marine department then intimated, it is alleged, that a strong new ice-breaker would be sent here, but this has not been done and now only two small steamers, the Stanley and the Minto, make winter trips between Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward island. It is said that the government already has been mulcted in a fine of $[illegible] for non-fulfillment of treaty terms as to daily steam communication.

If a tunnel were constructed, it would go under Northumberland strait between Cape Traverse, Prince Edward Island, and the northeast coast of West Moreland county, New Brunswick, where the strait is only about five miles wide. Cape Traverse is about midway on the southern coast of the island.

FLORIDA

Excursion tickets, interchangeable mileage, low rates, liberal stopovers, etc.

ATLANTIC COAST LINE R. R.

Address J. H. Johnson, N. E. Agent, 25 Washington street, Boston.

NEW MILCH COWS FOR SALE,

With Calves.

Hill Top Farm, Portsmouth, R.I.

Inquire of J. A. Barker.

NOTICE!

I have received a large consignment of Columbian Rock and Rye, extra fine quality. A sure cure for la grippe. Try a bottle. For sale at

D. W. SHEEHAN'S,

18 & 20 KINSLEY'S WHARF.

Geo. E. Vernon & Co.

Cabinet Makers,

Decorators

—AND—

Upholsterers.

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Antique Furniture

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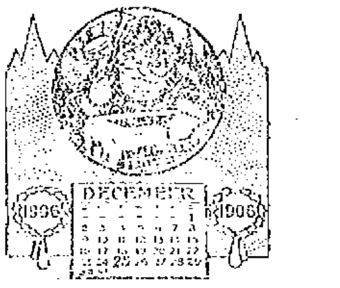

NEAR AT HAND

Good old Santa Claus, everybody's friend, will soon be here.

We are prepared for his coming and will have during the holidays a fresh supply daily of Turkeys and all the fixings.

We are making a special effort to secure the finest birds on the market and to [illegible] them at a price which will save the housewife money.

F. B. Coggeshall, 2 Washington Sq.

The BEE HIVE.

There are but three short weeks before Christmas. This store made ample preparations to supply your wants for this happy occasion which occurs but once yearly. At this store you can select presents of daily use for all ages and for both sexes. As for instance when the temperature becomes lower and the cold wind feels piercing, what is more desirable than warm Underwear? At the little prices we offer dependable underwear it will make the giver feel happy as well as the receiver.

Women's Heavy Fleeced Underwear, soft, warm and pliable, the kind that other stores ask 50c. per garment, here at **37 1-2c.**

Women's Half-Wool Underwear of the well-known "Forest Mill" make.

Vest and Pants of every style desirable at **75c.** each.

Women's Underwear [illegible] per cent wool, none better in existence for genuine comfort and worthiness, at **98c.** each.

The "Swan make" of Swiss Underwear made in Switzerland has stood the test of many years of competition and holds its own today among the many of America's women wearers. We have them in all the leading styles from **75c.** to **$1.50** a garment.

Men's Sanitary Fleeced Underwear, the fleecing which will stand the wash tub, soft, heavy and warm **50c.**

Men's Natural Wool Underwear heavy, warm and not irritating to the skin, **75c.** each.

Men's Natural Wool Double-Breasted Shirts, suitable for the daily outdoor work of working men, well worth $1.25, special at **$1.00.**

Men's Natural, White or Scarlet Underwear, made of pure Australian wool of the celebrated "Tivoli" make and guaranteed not to shrink if washed according to directions, **$1.50** a garment.

Wright's Sanitary Wool Fleeced Underwear for men and boys from **50c.** up.

Children's Underwear. This section of our underwear department is an important one; here you will find every style wanted, either of cotton, part wool or all wool, for we consider the best is none too good to keep the little ones clad warmly. Heavy Warmth Giving Underwear for children of all ages **25c.**

Half-Wool Underwear, shaped for the misses or straight for the boys, **50c.** each.

All-Wool Underwear for girls or boys, either ribbed or plain, each **75c.**

For the smaller children we carry a full line of Half Wool, All Wool, Silk and Wool and all Silk Shirts, made by the Springfield Knitting Co., makers of the "Alma" sleeve and well adapted for the babies.

THE HESS-LEYS CO.

DECEMBER 4 1906.

Buy Your Christmas Gifts Now.

Our place may now close any day. If you examine the nominal figures put on price tags of goods you will realize how anxious we are to sell goods at some price, in order to get rid of same. This certainly is a chance of a life time to secure choice reliable merchandise at a mere fraction of actual cost. We have been selling already thousands of dollars worth for Xmas Gifts. If you have been spending in past years say $100 for Xmas gifts, this year by purchasing here NOW you can get nicer and more expensive presents at $50 or less. The goods we have left on hand are almost invariably what constituted the choicest and the most expensive part of our stock for the simple reason that when earlier, the prices were generally cut down by 40 and 50 per cent, the lower price goods were picked out in no time as everybody wanted them, while the expensive goods even at their half price did not seem to interest the average buyer half as much as the lower price goods at a smaller reduction. Now the choice merchandise we have on hand has just been marked down regardless of former prices, cost or even intrinsic value. The reduction in prices is such that must interest all buyers. We submit the following values taken at random from our different departments.

English Inlaid Comb. Bookcase and Desk at **$125,** from $350.

English Oak Hall Stand, complete with beveled plate Umbrella Stand, etc., at **$21,** from $55.

Heavily Carved English Hall Seat, 4 feet long, at **$26.50,** from $60.

Quartered Oak Buffet at **$13.50,** from $22.

Elegant Hall Stand with 18x40 beveled plate at **$12.75,** from $22.50.

Oak Dresser, Princess style, at **$13.50,** from $24.

Japanese Screen in two folds, black ground elaborately embroidered in silk, at **$10,** from $35.

East India Embroideries, 4 yds. long, 30 inches wide, dark blue ground embroidered in yellow silk and decorated with pieces of glass all over, at **$2.75,** from $7.50.

Anatolia Curtains, few left at **$1.55** a pair, from $3.50.

Venetian material of extremely fine quality of unusually artistic design and delicate colorings, 50 inches wide, reversible and warranted not to fade, excellent for draperies, covers or lambrequins, at **$1.50** a yard, from $3.50.

2 rolls of French Cretonnes, in vivid colorings, yard wide and washable, at **19c** a yd. from 50c. a yd.

Luxurious Turkish Bath Robes, extra large size, front and hem hand embroidered in white silk, at **$11,** from $25.

Broussa Dress Goods, washable and durable, at **12c** a yard, from 35c.

Antique Persian Embroideries, of different shapes and sizes, at **$2, $3, $5** and **$10,** worth $5 to $25.

2 fine Kirman Rugs at **$50** each; regular price $125.

2 fine Cabistan Rugs, about 9x4, at **$35;** regular price $75.

1 large Cashmere Rug, at **$39;** regular price $75.

2 9x12 Hand-Made Cotton Rugs at **$15;** regular price $30.

3 10.6x12 large Wilton Rugs, at **$39;** regular price $62.50.

5 9x12 Wilton Rugs, the highest grade, at **$35.**

1 Chinese Gold Medallion Punch Bowl, decorated both inside and outside, at **$8.50,** from $16.50.

1 Nankin Blue Punch Bowl at **$4.75,** from $10.

1 Old Chinese Punch Bowl, 18 inches in diameter, at **$3,** originally $7.50.

Also few odd Plates, Bouillon Cups, Vases, Jardineres anb Umbrella Jars.

Five-Frame Body Brussel Carpets the highest grade at $1.10 a yard. Tapestry and Ingrain Carpets at 25c., 38c. and 48c.—about half the regular prices.

When at our place be sure to examine the prices on Sterling Silver Goods—from 25c. up.

Telephone 1011. THE KAZANJIAN COMPANY. KAZANJIAN BUILDING.

PROSPECTIVE BUYERS.

This is the month to anticipate your needs for

Interior Painting

And Decorating.

We have a choice line of WALL PAPERS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, BRUSHES, ARTISTS' MATERIALS and PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

RALPH R. BARKER, Decorator.

99 SPRING STREET.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Corporations and Relations of Capital and Labor.

Lynching, Taxation, Marriage and Divorce, and Army and Navy Discussed.

The following is an abstract of the President's message, sent today to Congress and read in both Houses this afternoon:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

As a nation we still continue to enjoy a literally unprecedented prosperity; and it is probable that only reckless speculation and disregard of legitimate business methods on the part of the business world can materially mar this prosperity.

No Congress in our time has done more good work of importance than the present Congress. There were several matters left unfinished at your last session, however, which I most earnestly hope you will complete before your adjournment.

Corporation Campaign Contributions.

I again recommend a law prohibiting all corporations from contributing to the campaign expenses of any party. Such a bill has already passed one house of Congress. Let individuals contribute as they desire; but let us prohibit in effective fashion all corporations from making contributions for any political purpose, directly or indirectly.

Government's Right of Appeal in Criminal Cases.

Another bill which has just passed one house of Congress and which it is urgently necessary should be enacted into law is that conferring upon the government the right of appeal in criminal cases on questions of law. This right exists in many of the states. It exists in the District of Columbia by act of the Congress. It is of course not proposed that in any case a verdict for the defendant on the merits should be set aside. I cannot too strongly urge the passage of the bill in question. A failure to pass it will result in seriously hampering the government in its effort to obtain justice, especially against wealthy individuals or corporations who do wrong; and may also prevent the government from obtaining justice for wage workers who are not themselves able effectively to contest a case where the judgment of an inferior court has been against them.

The importance of enacting into law the particular bill in question is further increased by the fact that the government has now definitely begun a policy of resorting to the criminal law in these trust and interstate commerce cases where such a course offers a reasonable chance of success. At first, as was proper, every effort was made to enforce these laws by civil proceedings; but it has become increasingly evident that the action of the government in finally deciding, in certain cases, to undertake criminal proceedings was justifiable; and though there have been some conspicuous failures in these cases, we have had many successes, which have undoubtedly had a deterrent effect upon evil-doers, whether the penalty inflicted was in the shape of fine or imprisonment—and penalties of both kinds have already been inflicted by the courts.

Injunctions.

In my last message I suggested the enactment of a law in connection with the issuance of injunctions, attention having been sharply drawn to the matter by the demand that the right of applying injunctions in labor cases should be wholly abolished. It is at least doubtful whether a law abolishing altogether the use of injunctions in such cases would stand the test of the courts; in which case of course the legislation would be ineffective. Moreover, I believe it would be wrong altogether to prohibit the use of injunctions. It is criminal to permit sympathy for criminals to weaken our hands in upholding the law; and if men seek to destroy life or property by mob violence there should be no impairment of the powers of the courts to deal with them in the most summary and effective way possible. But so far as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

Lynchings

In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, North, South, East, or West, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time peering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to make an awakened public conscience, and to supplement this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching, even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape—the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with the criminal. Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all. A fair considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crime.

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the result is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men: it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment, for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industrious, law-abiding, and who therefore make good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the individual on his merits as an individual. Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "social equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relentlessly punishing bad men, and of securing to the good man the rights to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head, and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offence against the whole country, and against the colored race in particular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hunting down with all possible earnestness and zeal every such infamous offender. Moreover, in my judgment, the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case with murder; assault with intent to commit rape should be made a capital crime, at least in the discretion of the court; and provision should be made by which the punishment may follow immediately upon the heels of the offence; while the trial should be so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least possible publicity shall be given to the details.

The members of the white race on the other hand should understand that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the hands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having his own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much additional trouble for the next generation of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

Capital and Labor.

In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting both corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men of wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing away with the abuses connected with wealth, into a campaign of hysterical excitement and falsehood in which the aim is to inflame to madness the brutal passions of mankind.

The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base creature who appeals and panders to the lowest instincts and passions in order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge fortune, seeks to exploit his fellow-Americans with callous disregard to their welfare of soul and body. The man who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on an evil equality of corruption with the man who debauches others for financial profit; and when hatred is sown the crop which springs up can only be evil.

Railroad Employes' Hours and Eight-Hour Law.

I call your attention to the need of passing the bill limiting the number of hours of employment of railroad employes. The measure is a very moderate one and I can conceive of no serious objection to it. Indeed, so far as it is in our power, it should be our aim steadily to reduce the number of hours of labor, with as a goal the general introduction of an eight-hour day.

Labor of Women and Children.

The Congress at its last session wisely provided for a tribunal court for the District of Columbia; a marked step in advance on the path of properly caring for the children. Let me again urge that the Congress provide for a thorough investigation of the conditions of child labor and of the labor of women in the United States. It is true that each state must ultimately settle the question in its own way; but a thorough official investigation of the matter, with the results published broadcast, would greatly help toward arousing the public conscience and securing unity of state action in the matter. There is, however, one law on the subject which should be enacted immediately, because there is no need for an investigation in reference thereto, and the failure to enact it is discreditable to the National government. A drastic and thoroughgoing child-labor law should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the territories.

Among the excellent laws which the Congress passed at the last session was an employers' liability law. It was a marked step in advance to get the recognition of employers' liability on the statute books; but the law did not go far enough. It is therefore clear to my mind that the law should place this entire "risk of a trade" upon the employer. Neither the federal law nor, as far as I am informed, the state laws dealing with the question of employers' liability are sufficiently thoroughgoing. The federal law should of course include employes in navy yards, arsenals, and the like.

The commission appointed by the President October 16, 1902, at the request of both the anthracite coal operators and miners, to inquire into, consider, and pass upon the questions in controversy in connection with the strike in the anthracite regions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, in their report, findings, and award expressed the belief "that the state and federal governments should provide the machinery for what may be called the compulsory investigation of controversies between employers and employes when they arise." This expression of belief is deserving of the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end.

In this age of great corporate and labor combinations, neither employers nor employes should be left completely at the mercy of the stronger party to a dispute, regardless of the righteousness of their respective claims. The proposed measure would be in the line of securing recognition of the fact that in many strikes the public has itself an interest which can not wisely be disregarded; an interest not merely of general convenience for the question of a just and proper public policy must also be considered. In all legislation of this kind it is well to advance cautiously, testing each step by the actual results; the step proposed can surely be safely taken.

(Continued on Third Page.)

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With local pattern body, makes the best farm wagon; light running and strong.
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This Morning's News.

DISMISSAL OF NEGRO TROOPS.

Penrose Introduces Demand for Official Record of the Case.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The opening of the second and final session of the Fifty-ninth Congress today was featureless, except for a little flurry in the Senate over the introduction of resolutions of inquiry on the subject of the dismissal of the colored troops by President Roosevelt.

There had been no opportunity for a conference of the Republican leaders before the session met, and they were therefore taken completely by surprise when Senator Penrose introduced his demand for the official record of this now celebrated case. It is not customary, for indeed courtesy, to introduce business before the President has submitted his message, but apparently Mr. Penrose had consulted nobody, and, as a Senator is superior to all rules, he could not be suppressed or rebuked.

Senator Foraker, who had been conferring with Senator Aldrich, had a carefully prepared resolution in his pocket, much more comprehensive than that of Penrose, but had decided properly not to introduce it until after the reading of the message tomorrow. In order, however, that his resolution should be made public synchronously with that of the Pennsylvania Senator, on advice of Aldrich he presented it and both went over under the rules until tomorrow.

Some of the most influential Republicans in both Senate and House are determined to make an issue of the President's authority to muster out the troops, and a thorough investigation of the whole question is now a certainty. There is no intention, apparently, to make a fight upon the administration, but some of the ablest lawyers claim that the President committed an illegal as well as impolitic and an unjust act.

FOR ALLEGED SLANDER.

Damages Sought by Fairbank Against Moran and Perkins.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 3.—Damages to the amount of $50,000 each are sought by William H. Fairbank, the state exposition commissioner, who filed papers today in the superior court for civil actions against District Attorney John B. Moran of Suffolk county and James N. Perkins, who was the secretary to the commission to the Lewis & Clark Exposition. The plaintiff alleges slander. He charges that District Attorney Moran, during a campaign speech at Somerville last month, accused him of theft and forgery in connection with the expenditure of the state appropriation to the exposition. Against Perkins it is alleged that the defendant, in the presence of Governor Guild and others at the state house, accused the plaintiff of forgery. Also, it is charged that he caused to be published in newspapers a statement that the plaintiff had imposed upon Miss Ethel C. Rich, a clerk employed by the commission, by making her think that she was performing the routine service in forging the names of creditors of the state to the bills which had been rendered as vouchers, in order that Fairbank might square his accounts with the commonwealth.

At a recent meeting of the executive council in Boston the accounts of Mr. Fairbank were approved, and the commissioner himself was exonerated on charges of misconduct.

A NEW ZION CITY.

"Restoration Host" to be Left to Its Creditors by Overseer Voliva.

CHICAGO, Dec. 3.—The Chronicle today says: Zion City is to be abandoned. The "restoration host" which was built up by John Alexander Dowie after years of strenuous effort will shortly be left to its creditors by Overseer Wilbur Glenn Voliva, who like a new Moses will lead his people forth from the discredited gates to found another Zion.

Announcement of the approaching hegira was made yesterday by Overseer Voliva before an audience of more than 1,000 persons in the Zion church at Sixteenth street and Michigan avenue. It was marked by his assumption of "divine authority." At the same time he outlined his plans for a new city to be conducted along socialistic lines, with himself as supreme spiritual and temporal head. Coupled with the announcement of his plans were vehement denunciations of unworthy members of the church, whom he declared were responsible for its fall.

The new Zion into which no unworthy member shall be allowed to enter will form the nucleus of a most energetic crusade against the wickedness of the world and that of Chicago in particular. Autocrat socialism is to be the government of the community, no more holding of land or property by individuals, but a sublime condition of brotherly love and primitive Christianity is to prevail. At the same time Voliva is to be supreme.

The nucleus of the new Zion is to consist of ten chosen families, which will be selected by Voliva. These families will be chosen for their implicit faith in the guidance of the new prophet and their preparedness to sacrifice all at his bidding.

As to the location of the new Zion, Voliva was silent, contenting himself with the declaration that he would have several announcements to make within two weeks. In preparation, however, for the crusade which he proposes to start in Chicago he stated that to a certain extent headquarters would be located in the "Great Devil's Kingdom," as he termed this city.

WATER.
Persons desirous of having water introduced into residences or places of business should make application at the office of the Newport Water Works, 8 West Marlboro street. Office hours from A. M. to 5 P. M.

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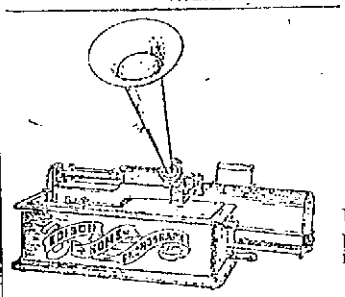
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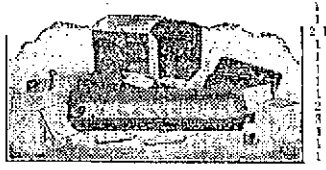

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Continued From Second Page.

for the decisions of the commission would not bind the parties in legal fashion, and yet would give a chance for public opinion to crystallize and thus to exert its full force for the right.

Corporations.

The present Congress has taken long strides in the direction of securing proper supervision and control by the national government over corporations engaged in interstate business—and the enormous majority of corporations of any size are engaged in interstate business. The passage of the railway rate bill, and only to a less degree the passage of the pure food bill, and the provision for increasing and rendering more effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perhaps be difficult to do much further along this line; and it may be best to wait until the laws have been in operation for a number of months before endeavoring to increase their scope, because only operation will show with exactness their merits and their shortcomings and thus give opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in my judgment it will in the end be advisable in connection with the packing house inspection law to provide for putting a date on the label and for charging the cost of inspection to the packers.

It must not be supposed, however, that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress along the line of increasing the power of the national government over the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultimately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different lines, so as to give it a larger and more efficient control over the railroads.

It cannot too often be repeated that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly half a hundred different state legislatures anything but ineffective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively within the limits of any one state. In some method, whether by a national license law, or in other fashion, we must exercise, and that at an early date, a far more complete control than at present over these great corporations—a control that will among other things prevent the evils of excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each big corporation of its stockholders and of its properties and business, whether owned directly or through subsidiary or affiliated corporations. They will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by favored individuals at the expense whether of the general public, the stockholders or the wage-workers.

Our effort should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but so to supervise and control it as to see that it results in no harm to the people. The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaries and ultraconservatives who are themselves most potent in increasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the very undesirable move for the governmental ownership of railways is to secure by the government on behalf of the people as a whole such adequate control and regulation of the great interstate carriers as will do away with the evils which give rise to the agitation against them. So the proper antidote to the dangerous and wicked agitation against the men of wealth as such is to secure by proper legislation and executive action the abolition of the grave abuses which actually do obtain in connection with the business use of wealth under our present system—or rather no system—of failure to exercise any adequate control at all.

In enacting and enforcing such legislation as this Congress already has to its credit, we are working on a coherent plan, with the steady endeavor to secure the needed reform by the joint action of the moderate men, the plain men who do not wish anything hysterical or dangerous, but who do intend to deal in resolute common-sense fashion with the real and great evils of the present system. The reactionaries and the violent extremists show symptoms of joining hands against us. Both assert, for instance, that if logical, we should go to government ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such an issue they think the people would stand with them, while the extremists care rather to preach discontent and agitation than to achieve solid results. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the Bourbon reactionary as from that of the impracticable or sinister visionary. We hold that the government should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure its being conducted in the interest of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, hard working men, equality of opportunity and equality of burden.

The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital like combination of labor is a necessary element of our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such form as inevitably to threaten injury—for the mere fact that a combination has secured practically complete control of a necessary of life would under any circumstances show that such combination was to be presumed to be adverse to the public interest.

It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations, instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. Rebates, for instance, are as often due to the pressure of big shippers (as was shown in the investigation of the Standard Oil Company and as has been shown since by the investigation of the tobacco and sugar trusts) as to the initiative of big railroads. Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. In other words, it should be permitted to railroads to make agreements, provided these agreements were sanctioned by the Interstate Commerce Commission and were published. With these two conditions complied with it is impossible to see what harm such a combination could do to the public at large.

It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent railroad men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the wilful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the wilful wrongdoer into close association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways.

Inheritance and Income Tax.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its federal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small district for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises conferred by that state upon street railroads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boundaries, sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The national government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax.

In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the national government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recognized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to distribute the burden of supporting the government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich man and poor man on a basis of absolute equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other.

I am well aware that such a subject as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may become familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legislators can work out the project in necessary detail. But I feel that in the near future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valuables coming by gift, bequest, or devise to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy in proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro rata of the tax should increase very heavily with the increase of the amount left to any one individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thrift and ambition, and a potent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the breadwinner to leave his children well off. This object can be attained by making the tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a constantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit to this country to perpetuate.

There can be no question of the ethical propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be received. Exactly how far the inheritance tax would, as an incident, have the effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fortunes in question it is not necessary at present to discuss. It is wise that progress in this direction should be gradual. At first a permanent national inheritance tax, while it might be more substantial than any such tax has hitherto been, need not approximate, either in amount or in the extent of the increase by graduation, to what such a tax should ultimately be.

Marriage and Divorce.

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the National Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different states on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation, nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It is neither safe nor proper to leave the question of polygamy to be dealt with by the several states. Power to deal with it should be conferred on the national government.

When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life best worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of our population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death, race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up in homes made happy by their presence. No man, no woman, can shirk the primary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

American Shipping.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the House at its last session will be past. I am well aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in reference to the encouragement of American shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is as nearly unobjectionable as any can be. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard states, such as Maine, Louisiana, and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; just as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the West is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky Mountain states, but to all our country. If it prove impracticable to enact a law for the encouragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mail lines to the chief South American ports. It is discreditable to us that our business people, for lack of direct communication in the shape of lines of steamers with South America, should in that great sister continent be at a disadvantage compared to the business people of Europe.

Currency Reform.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country; and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster.

Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency. I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism.

The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from customs duties may be treated by the Secretary of the Treasury as he treats funds obtained under the internal-revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should be given banks, if necessary under settled restrictions, to retire their circulation to a larger amount than three millions a month.

Philippine Tariff.

I most earnestly hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will become a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real material benefit to the Filipinos, the main benefit will come by the showing made as to our purpose to do all in our power for their welfare. So far our action in the Philippines has been abundantly justified, not mainly and indeed not primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty

Continued on Sixth Page.

MILLINERY.

HOLIDAY SPECIALS
—IN—
Winter Millinery.

All our Trimmed Hats, including our Imported Models, are marked at Special Low Prices.

Big Reduction in Ready-to-Wear and Untrimmed Hats.

AT THE
Bon Ton Millinery,
233 Thames Street.
Phone 627

Cut Prices
—IN—
MILLINERY
—AT—
SCHREIER'S,
143 THAMES STREET.
CHOICE TRIMMED HATS
—AND—
MILLINERY TRIMMINGS
At Greatly Reduced Prices.

A good opportunity now to purchase a hat for the holidays. A great selection at Schreier's.

ARTISTIC MILLINERY
For All Occasions.
Hats and Bonnets Represent the very latest and most Chic ideas.
M. E. Tobin,
45 and 48 Washington Square.
Phone 1122.

CARVING A NAME.

[Horatio Alger, in The Pilgrim.]

I wrote my name upon the sand
And trusted it would stand for aye!
But soon, alas! the refluent sea
Had washed my feeble lines away.

I carved my name upon the wood,
And, after years, returned again:
I missed the shadow of the tree
That stretched of old upon the plain.

To solid marble, next, my name
I gave as a perpetual trust;
An earthquake rent it to its base,
And now it lies o'erlaid with dust.

All these have failed. In wiser mood
I turn and ask myself, "What then?
If I would have my name endure,
I'll write it on the hearts of men.

In characters of living light,
Of kindly deeds and actions wrought.
And these, beyond the touch of time,
Shall live immortal as my thought."

FANCIES.

When Hamlet murmured "Words! words! words!"
As in the play is told;
Perchance he read some campaign speech
When it had gotten cold.
—[Washington Star.

It doesn't take a blind man to say: "I never saw a cord of wood."—[Philadelphia Record.

Bibbs—Some people get everything they go after.

Gibbs—Yes, and others don't seem to get what's coming to them.—[Smart Set.

The Incorrigible—Wonder—hic—if they'll put me with the s-sheep or g-goats in—hic—the hereafter, y'r reverence?

The Bishop—I'm afraid your only chance will be to butt in, my friend.—[Brooklyn Life.

"We should be careful what we say," remarked the wise person.

"Of course," answered Miss Cayenne, "although it isn't so much what we say that gets us into difficulty as what somebody says we said."—[Washington Star.

Enrichetto (who was having considerable trouble with his ancient history lesson, to his father)—I am glad I won't be living three hundred years from now.

"Why, sonny?"

"Just think how much more history there will be to learn then."—[La Caricaturista.

"You seemed to size that man up pretty well," remarked the talkative patron.

"Sure," replied the waiter. "It's easy for us waiters to take a man's measure."

"Yes? I suppose you measure him from tip to tip."—[Philadelphia Press.

"It is always the unexpected that happens," said the man who quotes.

"I don't know about that," answered young Mrs. Torkins; "there is nothing I expect less than that poor Charley will come back winner from the races."—[Washington Star.

The Temperance Orator—And remember that when the rich man was in Hades he didn't call for beer—or wine—or spirits, my friends. He called for water. Now, what does that show?

Voice from the Crowd—Shows where you bloomin' teetotalers go to!—[Pick-Me-Up.

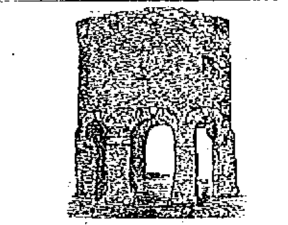
MENU FOR WEDNESDAY.

Hitch your wagon to a star.—[Emerson.

Breakfast.
Pears.
Oatmeal and Cream.
Broiled Chops. Creamed Potatoes.
Raised Biscuit.
Coffee.

Dinner.
Julienne Soup.
Roast Beef. Mashed Potatoes.
Succotash. Fried Parsnips.
Tomato Salad.
Baked Apple Pudding.
Coffee.

Supper.
Deviled Crabs.
Waldorf Salad.
French Toast.
Tea Biscuit.
Preserved Peaches.
Chocolate Eclairs.
Tea.



CARPET CLEANING
Just Installed,
Compressed Air System for Cleaning
Carpets and Rugs. Will be returned within 24 hours. Mattresses made over.
MILL STREET LAUNDRY
Telephone

Storm Boots
Of Russet Leather, cut high for boys and men, at

FOR SALE!
Light
Rubber-Tire
ROCKAWAY
WETHERELL,
Carriage Builder,
7 Sherman Street.

Catarrh of the nose and throat should lead you to at least ask us for a free trial box of Dr. Shoop's Catarrh Cure. Nothing so surely proves merit as a real actual test—and Dr. Shoop, to prove this, earnestly desires that we let you make that test. This creamy, Snow White healing balm, soothes the throat and nostrils, and quickly purifies a foul or feverish breath. Call and investigate. John M. Callahan.

HALL & LYON CO.
Of New England,
APOTHECARIES,
With Shops Almost Everywhere.

Sachet Powders.
Imported and Domestic,
in great variety,
Sold by the ounce,
30c. to 75c. oz.

Every housewife should have a pair of
Rex Rubber Gloves,
Special at 49c. pair.

Hoff's Syr. Tar and Wild Cherry
Cures
Coughs and Colds.
50c. and $1. Fully guaranteed.

A New and Delicious Nut Confection,
CHOP SUEY,
Made from Walnuts, Almonds, Peanuts, Raisins, Cocoanuts, Butter and Molasses,
20 cents lb.

Paper
VESTS,
All Sizes,
50c.

HOT WATER BOTTLES.
1 qt. 69c.
2 qts. 79c.
3 qts. 89c.
4 qts. 99c.
Fully Guaranteed.

212 Thames Street.

AUTOCRAT TEA
25c. per half-pound package.
One coupon in each.
FORMOSA OOLONG. INDIA & CEYLON
MIXED, Green and Black. ENG. BREAKFAST.
For Sale by All Grocers.
BROWNELL & FIELD CO.,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

GROCERIES.

New Canned Goods of all kinds.
New Buckwheat, both plain and self-raising.
New Vermont Maple Syrup.
New Crop New Orleans Molasses, very fancy.
New Sweet Cider, extra nice, very sweet.
New Figs, New Dates, New Shellbarks.
New California Soft Shell Walnuts.
New Cheese, rich and mild, very fine.
—AT—
The Boston Grocery,
CITY HALL SQUARE,
BROADWAY.
O. F. WILCOX, Prop'r.

SAGE CHEESE.
My assortment of Groceries is the most complete on Broadway.
CHARLES A. MANCHESTER,
BROADWAY.

PROVISIONS.

THAMES ST. PUBLIC MARKET,
150½ Thames St., near Square.
Great Slaughter
(OF PRICES)
For Saturday, December 8.
Why pay exorbitant prices for Meats and Groceries? One visit to this market will convince you that we can save you 25 per cent on your purchases. Try it. Large assortment of fine meats for this sale. Come early to avoid the rush.
J. C. BODDE, Manager.
GREEN STAMPS.

Bloater Salt Mackerel,
Easterbrooks's Celebrated Finnan Haddie,
Blackfish, Codfish,
Cod Roe, Flatfish,
Clams, Scallops, Oysters, etc.
Also Fresh Meats and Vegetables
AT THE
BROADWAY CASH FISH AND MEAT MARKET,
C. A. Easterbrooks, Prop'r.
60 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE 614.

CELERY KNOBS,
Lima Beans, String Beans,
Cucumbers, Egg Plants,
Mushrooms, Okra,
Green Peas, Romaine,
Hothouse Tomatoes.
—AT THE—
SEA SIDE MARKET.

GROCERIES.

PRUNES.
NEW CROP.
Quite Large,
6c. pound;
5 pounds for 25c.
Large,
10c. pound;
3 pounds for 25c.
Extra Large,
15c. pound;
2 pounds for 25c.
—AT—
Kenyon & Smith's,
110 BROADWAY.

In addition to my usual assortment of Meats and Groceries
I have just received
Two Thousand Pounds of
CHICKENS and FOWLS,
Fresh Killed,
Dry Picked
and Dry Packed
Which I shall sell
Friday and Saturday
At 15c. per pound.
The usual assortment of seasonable
Vegetables.
FULL LINE OF
Teas, Coffees & Spices,
New Buckwheat and Maple Syrup
Another lot of those fine Maine
POTATOES.
—AT—
GEO. A. EDDY'S,
Grocery and Market.
250 THAMES STREET.

THAT
PURE APPLE JUICE
is now in, and
Well, Just TRY IT!
25 B'dway. PELEG BRYER 11 Spring St.

BEN HUR FLOUR.
More sold every day than any other kind in this city.

Newport Paper & Grocery Co.,
Wholesale Distributors
58 Bridge Street.

NEWPORT DAILY NEWS.
NEWPORT JOURNAL AND WEEKLY NEWS.

T. T. PITMAN, PROPRIETOR
Office 207 Thames Street,
Newport, R. I.

News, $6.00 a year. 12 cents a week.
Journal and Weekly News, $2 a year.

TELEPHONE CALLS.

Business Office, down stairs,	9908
or if that is busy,	17
Editorial and Reportorial Rooms upstairs,	782
Publisher's Residence, 18 High St.,	322

The Newport Journal contains the best matter in the Daily News each week, and will be sent anywhere in the United States, postage paid, for two dollars a year in advance. Requests for change of address should give old address as well as new.

BACK NUMBERS.

Copies of the Daily News, one week old, three cents extra for each month or part of a month. Copies of the Newport Journal and Weekly News, one month old, five cents extra for each month or part of a month.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Advertisements, without special position, $1 an inch for the first insertion and 25 cents for each continuance. Advertisements of six lines or less are taken at about one-half these rates. A discount is allowed on all advertisements ordered in the Daily for more than one week.

Yearly or Term Advertisers are limited to their immediate business, are guaranteed but five insertions in a week and are allowed fifty-two changes a year. Legal notices, auction sales, cards, lost and found are not included in space contract.

Advertisers using both the daily and weekly papers gain the advantage of distinct classes of readers, no person reading both the daily and weekly. The journal goes among people who read no other local paper.

Newport Daily News

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1906.

THE DAILY NEWS TELEPHONES.

When calling the Daily News Office on business, use number 9908, or if that is busy, 17; if the editorial or reportorial rooms are to be reached, or information is desired on current news, call 782.

PROPOSED REFORM LEGISLATION.

The Republican leaders of the state are announcing themselves as in favor of the veto power for the governor, increased representation of the cities in the legislature, biennial elections and biennial legislative sessions, and their political opponents are ascribing this attitude toward these reforms as a political trick. This is indicative of the fact that no party can undertake or favor a reform and be given credit for sincerity and straightforwardness because of the frequency of trickiness by party leaders. If there were only a little more openness displayed by the leading men of the parties there would be less talk about tricks and less suspicion as to the honesty and sincerity of positions assumed.

These matters aside, however, the measures which the Republican leaders are just now professing to favor and are talking of bringing before the legislature at its next session are deserving of adoption. The lack of them is placing the state almost in a class by itself, and if only for the sake of uniformity of laws among the states on these subjects they ought to be adopted in this commonwealth. But there are other strong arguments in favor of these measures, as tending toward the public good. The governor ought to be more than a figurehead, the cities are entitled to larger representation in the house, annual elections are practically obsolete and should be abolished, and the same thing is true concerning annual sessions of the legislature. There is too much legislation and the law-making body sits too often.

If the Republicans press these matters at the coming session of the General Assembly so that they can be made a party issue in the next state election it is likely that they can draw many to their support who favor these changes but are not allied with the Republicans. The Democrats will of course oppose the measures, as they have for some time opposed all which have to do with the amendment of the state constitution, since they are bent upon having a constitutional convention do whatever tinkering is done with the state's fundamental law; but there are some of their number and not a few who are classed as independents who consider half a loaf better than no bread and will join the Republicans in a movement to secure these reforms in administration.

It is of course a far cry to the next state election, as the last one has only just passed and the officers chosen then have not even taken their seats, but the issues of a state campaign are often settled during a session of the legislature and it is likely that this will be the case the coming winter. It is not hasty, therefore, to regard the consideration of these matters of veto for the governor, increased legislative representation and biennial elections and sessions of the legislature by the coming General Assembly as likely to have an important bearing upon the next state campaign, for if the issue is raised now it will be kept prominent until that time.

The process of changing the constitution is so slow in this state that if it is intended to make the amendments referred to, action toward that end ought to be begun at the impending session of the legislature, so that the time may be shortened as much as possible. At best we must wait some time for the reforms, and consequently, the sooner steps are taken to bring these matters before the legislature after its assembling in January the better it will be for the state. If the Republicans really mean to push these measures and give them their hearty support the sooner they give proof of that fact the sooner they will attract to their side all who favor the reforms.

AN AMERICAN DREADNOUGHT.

With a view to increase our naval establishment, Congress during its recent session passed an act authorizing the President to have constructed "one first-class battleship carrying as heavy armor and as powerful armament as any known vessel of its class, the cost not to exceed six million dollars" * * * "Provided, that before any bids for the building of said battleship shall be accepted the Secretary of the Navy shall report to Congress, at its next session, full details covering the type of such battleship, its tonnage, draft, etc."

As the English Dreadnought has been outclassed already, we must build, in compliance with the terms of the act just quoted, a battleship that can compete with the type of the three battleships the Germans are now building in answer to the four English Dreadnoughts. The new German battleships are of 19,000 tonnage (exceeding that of the Dreadnought by 1,000 tons) and are to have heavier armaments than their English prototype. We may assume, therefore, that the battleship authorized by Congress will be at least 20,000 tons, and about 525 feet long, 83 feet beam and 27 feet draft.

This brings us face to face with the question of dry docks, which Congress must determine during the coming session. On our Atlantic coast north and east of the capes of Virginia there are several dry docks in the course of construction, such as at League Island, New York, Boston, and Portsmouth, N. H. But to each and every one of them are urged serious objections. A fine dry dock among the Berkshire hills might have certain marked advantages, but it would lack the essential quality of accessibility from the sea.

It is in this respect— accessibility to big ships—that Narragansett bay possesses advantages enjoyed by no other harbor on our Eastern coast. It has a 35-foot channel, straight up from the sea, to 16 miles inside the headlands. This channel is free from obstructions, and does not require dredging to maintain its depth. It is easy of access, in all weathers, in all seasons and at all stages of the tide. On its shores may be found soil suitable for the construction of a dry dock of a capacity to take up the heaviest ships afloat.

No one can tell when we shall reach the limit of size of ships. Our largest ship is the Louisiana, of 16,000 tons, 450 feet long, 76.10 feet beam, with a draft of 24.6 feet. She has now been dwarfed by more recent constructions. As already stated, the Dreadnought has been out-classed by the Germans and the Japanese. The Invincible class of English armored cruisers, now being built is of 17,250 tons displacement, 530 feet long, 78½ feet beam, with a draft of 26 feet.

Turning to the mercantile marine we find the new Baltic, of the White Star line, is 24,000 tons displacement and 725.9 feet long, the Adriatic has a displacement of 40,000 tons, while the new Cunarder Lusitania is 790 feet long. The Kaiserin Augusta Victoria has a displacement of 42,500 tons, or over two and three quarters the size of our Louisiana.

In view of these figures it behooves us to see that our new dockyard shall be built to meet all possible contingencies, and that the site shall have all the advantages demanded by its importance. Narragansett bay possesses all those advantages in a marked degree. To build a dry dock today, of given size, only to increase that size tomorrow in order to meet new conditions, is to throw away money. We have had already too much of that policy.

VENERABLE CHICAGO.

About the first thing an American wants after he has made his pile is history; a family tree; something old. Like a summer residence in the East, or, if his pile is big enough, in the Old World.

Chicago is a typical American city. It has made its pile and it is now reaching out after antiques. It wants history. It is about the freshest thing outdoors, but it is trying to decorate itself with verde antique and ivy vines. The first is applied with a brush and the second is transplanted in a green old age, but both look pretty well if they are carefully put on.

Three years ago Chicago was delighted to find that it was a centenarian. Somebody did something near the southwest corner of Lake Michigan in 1803, and that was a good time from which to date the birth of the city. Unimportant places in the East were having centennial celebrations, and should Chicago go without anything that a place like Boston or a little village like Concord enjoyed? Certainly not. Chicago was undoubtedly founded in 1803, and that enabled it to celebrate a centennial.

But now the city has found a date so much further back that it sniffs at anything in the nineteenth century. The vice president of the Evanston Historical Society has discovered that Father Pinet, a French priest, was at the mouth of Chicago creek in 1669. While he was there of course he founded the city. What else should he be doing there? There is a fine old moss-covered date for you! It doesn't go back so far as Santa Fe and St. Augustine, but it makes the antiquity of St. Louis look like thirty cents and puts Chicago in the class with Boston and New York and Philadelphia. Chicago is 237 years old. Think of that and don't pay any more attention to Fort Dearborn and other things which are as of yesterday.

Chairman Shonts of the Panama Canal Commission is enthusiastic over the effects of the President's visit to the isthmus. He says Mr. Roosevelt won the hearts of the people of Panama by his democratic spirit and straight-from-the-shoulder talk, and that the work on the canal will be done more quickly and better because of his assurances.

Portland, Me., had its city election yesterday and re-elected its Democratic mayor by an increased plurality, chose a Democratic city council for the first time in 14 years, and voted, three to one, to buy the water works.

Newport is not the only city which is having its municipal election today. Thirteen cities in Massachusetts are also voting.

Is this the kind of weather the new charter is to give us?

Congress is ready for work.

Have you voted?

THE FUNCTIONS OF THE SCHOOL.

(Sarah Louise Arnold in New England Magazine.)

The boy who profits by manual training in the school secures but a part of the advantages which the daily chores provided, with the sense of sharing in the family responsibilities. And no school course in cooking and sewing can take the place of the daily demand for service which is rendered to supply another's needs. The school may endeavor to supplement the family instruction, but it would be a great pity if the need of such supplementing should continue indefinitely, and the family should accept the school as the sole primary and ultimate instructor in these matters, which were formerly considered from the school point of view extraneous.

Therefore, it may be greatly to our advantage that there still abides in our midst a remnant which will insist upon the narrower field for the school, with the square placing of further duties upon the home, the church, and the philanthropic agencies which represent those who, having much, are in honor bound to help those who have not yet attained.

TO INVESTIGATE FIREMAN OLSEN'S DEATH.

An investigation into the circumstances connected with the death of Charles Olsen, one of the firemen on steam yacht Crescent, off Point Judith, last September, has been begun by the local board of steamboat inspectors. Most of the testimony, however, will be taken by deposition by the New York board of inspectors, as the owner, officers and crew of the yacht are in that jurisdiction.

The accident occurred September 4 last on board the Crescent, which is owned by George Rose of New York, while it was to the eastward of Point Judith. A section of a water tube boiler burst and scalded the man so badly that he was taken to the Newport Hospital, where he died three days later.

AMBASSADOR WHITE TO GO TO ST. PETERSBURG.

A special despatch from Washington to the Providence Journal says: It is understood that the administration's plan of sending Lloyd C. Griscom, now ambassador to Brazil, to St. Petersburg, to succeed George von L. Meyer, who is to go into the cabinet in the place of Postmaster General Cortelyou, has been changed. Henry White, now ambassador to Italy, will go to St. Petersburg it is said, while Mr. Griscom will be sent to Rome to take Mr. White's position. It is expected that recommendations in accordance with this plan will be made by the President to the Senate some time this week.

VALUABLE LAND IN VIRGINIA.

For sale about 30,000 acres of land on the James River near the Natural Bridge. This is an unusual property because of its very great value for many purposes; not only for agriculture, grazing, and fruit-growing, but also for timber, minerals, and, above all, for a HUNTING and FISHING PRESERVE.

Through the undersigned, particulars may be obtained from one who is personally familiar with every foot of the land.

In order to close an estate this property will be sold at a low price.

—APPLY TO—
RICHARD C. DERBY,
136 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

NOTICE!

The undersigned, Merchants of Newport, hereby announce that beginning January 1, 1907, they will discontinue the use or giving of Trading Stamps.

HESS-LEYS CO.,
NORMAN WHITNEY,
WM. B. SHERMAN, JR.,
THE LAPPIN STORE,
THE NEWPORT DRY GOODS COMPANY.

Newport Transfer Express Co.

Solicit Consignments of Freight.

The only Express checking baggage at residence to destination. Also delivering baggage to any hotel or residence in New York city, or vice versa, through New York Transfer Co.

Ticket Agents for Fall River Line. Newport & Wickford.
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 30 Bellevue Ave
BRANCH OFFICE, N. Y. freight depot
11 Peck Slip. N. Y. City

Home-Made Candies,
BON BONS AND CHOCOLATES A SPECIALTY.
FANCY BASKETS.
French and German Favors.
ANNIE FENTON,
128 Bellevue Ave. Newport, R. I.
Tel. con.

OELRICHS CASE IN COURT.

A Settlement on the Terms Already Announced Will Probably Be Made.

The announcement that the settlement of the will of Hermann Oelrichs had been accomplished some time ago was found to be incorrect yesterday, when testimony was taken in New York before Surrogate Fitzgerald from the subscribing witnesses to the will as well as other witnesses, to prove that the testator had given up his residence in California and intended to live in this state. The case was on the calendar as "contested will," but it is understood that the public argument does not necessarily mean a long contest. A settlement on the terms already published is said to be probable and negotiations are being rapidly carried on. After the hearing yesterday the case was indefinitely adjourned to allow for the proposed settlement.

Colonel Franklin Bartlett, who drew the will, testified that Mr. Oelrichs had always referred to New York as his residence. Gustav H. Schwab testified as to Mr. Oelrichs having told him he never intended returning to California to make his residence there. Other testimony was given showing that Mr. Oelrichs had fully intended to live in New York city.

According to counsel in the case, the proposed settlement will probably be accomplished within a few days. The hearing yesterday will have no bearing on it.

NEW TRIAL DENIED IN BROWN-COLD STORAGE CASE.

Judge Brown of the superior court filed a decision in Providence yesterday afternoon in a Newport case, in which Edward A. Brown was the plaintiff and the Merchants' Freezing and Cold Storage Company was the defendant, denying the defendant's motion for a new trial. The plaintiff sent a lot of canned sweetbreads to the storage company in May, 1901, and when the goods were taken out of cold storage about two months later the plaintiff claimed that they were spoiled because the temperature had not been kept low enough. When the case was tried in this city a verdict was awarded to the plaintiff with damages assessed at $422.93. The court holds that the evidence was sufficient to sustain the verdict.

THE CREDITORS OF CHARLES POTTER.

The first meeting of the creditors of Charles Potter, a clothing dealer of this city and Providence, was held yesterday afternoon before Chester W. Barrows, referee in bankruptcy, but as most of the counsel representing the creditors were to appear before Judge Brown in a case in the United States district court Mr. Potter's examination was postponed until December 12.

Mr. Potter was represented by J. Jerome Hahn and the 279 creditors were represented by several attorneys, including E. C. Stiness, A. S. Johnson, John A. Tillinghast and Harold Brown of Boston. Irving O. Hunt of Providence was elected trustee, with bonds of $20,000.

FEDERAL SUITS AGAINST RAILROADS.

Acting upon reports submitted by the Inter-State Commerce Commission, Attorney General Moody has directed that suits be brought against a large number of additional railroad companies, to recover penalties for evasion of the safety appliance law through failure to keep their equipment in proper condition. The Attorney General recently issued a similar order directing suits against a large number of other roads. Among the roads against which it is said suits will be brought are the New York, New Haven & Hartford and New York Central & Hudson River.

STRAY MAIL MATTER.

—More than 11,000,000 pieces of mail went astray in the United States last year because it was not directed even well enough for the experts to decipher the names and addresses. Millions of this immense total went to the dead letter office, where a lot of it was opened, the addresses of the writers ascertained and the letters or packages returned. But in a great many cases the writer's address is never found and the letter is really "dead."

Gas Heaters to go on gas jets. Will warm a room better than an oil heater. Prices $1, $1.25, $1.50 and $2. Large Gas Heaters, $2.50 and $3.

A large stock of Horse Blankets—Stable and Street Blankets—from $1 up.

Daniel E. Sullivan,
Old City Hall Novelty Shop.
Telephone 665.

ELECTION WARRANT.

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

NEWPORT, Sc.

CITY OF NEWPORT.

WHEREAS, in accordance with the provisions of SECTION 25 of CHAPTER 1392 OF THE PUBLIC LAWS, passed APRIL 19, 1906 and adopted JUNE 6, 1906, the first Tuesday in December in every year is designated as the day for holding Ward Meetings in said City for the Election of City Officers, said TUESDAY being the FOURTH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D. 1906,

WHEREFORE, the qualified electors of this city are hereby warned and notified to meet in their respective Ward Meetings on said Tuesday the fourth day of December A. D. 1906, at half past six o'clock in the morning at the following named places designated according to law: viz:—

IN THE FIRST WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 2 Fire Station building, Bridge Street:

IN THE SECOND WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 4 Fire Station building, Equality Park Place:

IN THE THIRD WARD, at the Ward Room in No. 1 Fire Station building, Mill Street:

IN THE FOURTH WARD, at 331 Thames street, in Father Mathew Total Abstinence Society's Block.

IN THE FIFTH WARD, at Hibernian Hall, Wellington Avenue (formerly Grace Chapel),

AND, to give in their ballots, as provided by law, for one elector of said city for MAYOR to serve for one year from the first Monday in January next: for four members of the PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEE to serve for three years from said first Monday in January next, and for WARDEN and WARD CLERK of their respective wards to serve for the term as by law provided. AND, said qualified electors who are entitled to vote upon any proposition to impose a tax or for the expenditure of money will give in their ballots for MAYOR, PUBLIC SCHOOL COMMITTEEMEN, WARDENS and WARD CLERKS as aforesaid; and for five ALDERMEN to serve for one year from the 1st Monday in January next, one from each Ward of said city: and for thirty-nine MEMBERS OF THE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL who shall reside in the Wards for which they are elected, thirteen for the term of three years, thirteen for the term of two years and thirteen for the term of one year for each of the Wards of said city.

Said Ward Meetings, according to law will be kept open from half-past six o'clock in the morning until half-past six o'clock in the evening and no longer.

Witness my hand this 24th day of November A. D. 1906.

DAVID STEVENS,
City Clerk.

PHARMACISTS.

DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
PRESCRIPTIONS.

Cole's Pharmacy,
302 THAMES STREET.
AGENCY
Huyler's Candies.

USE
DOWNING'S
RUM AND QUININE
FOR THE HAIR.

A reliable toilet preparation preserving, restoring and beautifying the hair, rendering it soft and glossy. Free from all irritating matter. It softens the hair, when hard or dry. Acting upon the roots, keeps the scalp in a healthy condition.

PREPARED ONLY BY
DOWNING BROS., PHARMACISTS,
42-44 BROADWAY.

WM. H. COTTON,
Druggist and Apothecary.
228 THAMES STREET.

THELMA,
The LATEST and BEST, LOVELY and LASTING PERFUME.
Call and sample at
CALLAHAN'S DRUG STORE,
At the corner of
BROADWAY AND COLLINS STREET

If "taken at the Sneeze Stage" Preventics—a toothsome candy Tablet—will surely and quickly check an approaching cold or La grippe. When you first catch cold—or feel it coming on—take Dr. Shoop's Preventics, and the prompt effect will certainly surprise and please you. Preventics, surely supply the proverbial "ounce of prevention." Sold in 5 cent and 25 cent boxes by John M. Callahan.

Palms, Ferns and Rubber Plants.

Also Begonias from 25c. to 60c. each. We have fine Boston Ferns from 40c. to 75c. each. Rubber Plants from 40c. to 95c. each. Palms from 45c. to 75c. each. Fresh and Rich Potting Soil. Now is the time to plant your Tulips, Hyacinths, Narcissus, Jonquils and all outdoor bulbs. I have a few fine Easter Lilly Bulbs at 15c. each.

Use the Rutland Asbestos Stove Clay to repair your stove lining and save money: only 25c. per package.

Coal Hods from 25c. to 60c. each. Coal Sieves from 15c. up. All kinds of Tin and Enamel Ware, Wash Boilers, Tubs, Washboards, all kinds, at

H. L. DE BLOIS'S.
Telephone 588. 50 BROADWAY.

WEDDINGS

Are occasions at which people wish to show their interest and good will. I have Silverware in single pieces and sets, that are durable and suitable for gifts at WEDDINGS

GLAZIER, - 96 SPRING ST

CITY OF NEWPORT.

Notice of Application for Liquor License.

The following-named person having made application for liquor license at retail.

Ernst Voigt, 523 Thames street.

The Board of Police Commissioners will be in session at their office, Room 4, City Hall, Fridays, Nov. 30 and Dec. 7 at 8 P. M. when opportunity will be given for remonstrants to be heard before granting same.

Published by order of the Board.
GEO. H. YATEMAN, Clerk.

THE WEATHER.

BOSTON, Dec. 4, 8 A. M.—Forecast for Boston and vicinity—Fair and slightly warmer tonight: Wednesday, fair and warmer; brisk northwest winds, becoming west and southwest and diminishing.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

The storm which passed eastward over New England Monday increased in energy, causing strong to high northwest winds and much colder weather as it moved off the coast, but only a light snowfall. Today the weather is generally fair, with the exception of light snow or rain in parts of the Rocky Mountain districts. The temperature is higher in the Missouri valley and lower in Eastern states and the extreme Northwest. The lowest readings reported are from 10 to 12 below zero, in northern New York and the upper St. Lawrence valley. At 8 a. m. in New England the temperature ranged from below zero in northern parts to 16 on the southern coast; at New York it was 10, Washington 20, New Orleans 62, St. Louis 34, Chicago 30, St. Paul 28, Omaha 38, Denver 40, and San Francisco 46.

J. W. Smith,
Forecast Official.

LOCAL CONDITIONS.

	9 h	12 h	14 h
Temperature,	7	15	16
Barometer,	30.10	30.16	30.16
Wind,	N W	N W	N. W.
Weather,	Clear	Clear	Clear.

MINIATURE CALENDAR.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4.

Sun rises	6 h 56 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	19 h 26 m
Length of day	9 h 16 m
Day's decrease	6 h 01 m
High water	9 h 30 m; 22 h 00 m

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5.

Sun rises	6 h 57 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	20 h 22 m
Length of day	9 h 15 m
Day's decrease	6 h 02 m
High water	10 h 19 m; 22 h 41 m

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6.

Sun rises	6 h 58 m
Sun sets	16 h 12 m
Moon rises	21 h 21 m
Length of day	9 h 14 m
Day's decrease	6 h 03 m
High water	10 h 57 m; 23 h 31 m

Moon's Phases.

Last Quarter, Dec. 8, 10 h 45 m, E.
New Moon, Dec. 15, 13 h 54 m, W.
First Quarter, Dec. 22, 10 h 04 m, E.
Full Moon, Dec. 29, 13 h 41 m, E.

NEW TODAY.

	Page
Fall River Line	6
Found—Pocketbook	7
Wanted—Information	7
Blaine Watches, etc	5
To Let—Warm Rooms	7
Landers & Son—Books	5
Otto—Dress Suits Made	8
Lost—St. Bernard Pup	7
Portsmouth—Basket Ball	5
Lappin—Christmas News	5
Lost Money in Pocketbook	7
R. R. Barker—Painting, etc	1
Carr—Christmas Cards, etc	8
A. N. Barker & Co.—Skates	2
Wanted—Self-Feeding Stove	7
Thames Street Public Market	3
Trading Stamps Discontinued	4
The Kazanjian Co.—Furniture, etc	1
J.W. Horton & Co.—Furniture Cov'd	8

TO INSURE INSERTION ON THE DAY DESIRED CHANGES OF ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE SENT IN THE NIGHT BEFORE.

To Rent Unfurnished,
House on Corne street.

HERBERT L. DYER,
1 TRAVERS BLOCK,
Cor. Bellevue Ave. & Bath Road.

Lighting
—AND—
Heating Apparatus.
Philip F. Conroy,
GAS BUILDING,
181 Thames Street. Phone 817.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

1. Six-room Cottage House, Van Zandt avenue. Heater, bath room and modern plumbing; lot 5,000 ft. $2,400.

(2.) Store property near West Broadway. Barn on the estate; lot 5,000 ft. Rents $360. $3,000.

Henry Bull, Jr.,
Insurance & Real Estate,
183 Thames Street.

Newport Hospital.

On and after Monday, the 16th inst., the General Out-Patient Department, for the free treatment of patients unable to pay, will be opened daily except Sundays, from 11 to 12 o'clock under the care of the visiting physicians and surgeons.

This treatment is FREE, the only charge being a nominal one for simple prescriptions that can be put up at the Hospital.

July 12th, 1906.

New Walnuts
(California Soft Shell.)
FIGS, DATES, ETC.
WYATT'S MARKET.
Telephone 338.

Dennis Shannahan,
HAY AND GRAIN,
AGENT FOR H. O. HORSE AND DAIRY FEEDS OF ALL KINDS.
COMMERCIAL WHARF.

A DESIRABLE SMALL COTTAGE
For Sale at $3,300
Near Soldiers and Sailors' Monument.
Cottage in first-class condition, containing 1 bedrooms, bath, w. c., kitchen, dining room, parlor, etc. New hot water heating, good cellar. Apply to
A. O'D. TAYLOR,
Real Estate Agent,
132 Bellevue Avenue, Newport.
(Telephone No. 320.)

DIED

CORAZZINI—In this city, at her residence, 7 Gould street, Corcetta, wife of Vincenzo Corazzini, aged 69 years. Funeral Wednesday, 5th inst., at 8:15 A. M., to St. Joseph's Church at 9 A. M. where a mass of requiem will be offered for the repose of her soul. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

DUGAN—In this city, 2nd inst., John E., son of Mary H. and the late Samuel H. Dugan, in his 23d year. Funeral service at First Presbyterian Church, Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

HIGGINS—In Fall River, 2d inst., John D. Higgins.

WILDE—In Fall River, 2d inst., Robert E. Wilde, in his 72d year.

LINNEY—In Fall River, 2d inst., Jane A., wife of Henry Linney.

ATWOOD—In Providence, 2d inst., Mary Maria Atwood, in her 81st year.

DOYLE—In Providence, 3d inst., [illegible], widow of William E. Doyle.

LAWSON—In Providence, 3d inst., Jennie, wife of Bernt Lawson, in her [illegible] year.

COYLE—In Rumford, 2d inst., Terrence F. Coyle, in his 53d year.

McMAHON—In Warren, 2d inst., John F. McMahon.

REED—In Cranston, 3d inst., Cornelia Reed, in her 87th year.

SPLAIN—In Warren, 1st inst., John F. Splain.

STEARNS—In Augusta, Maine, 3d inst., Deshler F., son of the late Henry A. Stearns of Pawtucket, in his 49th year.

ROBERT C. COTTRELL, Undertaker and Embalmer, 322 & 324 Thames [illegible]. Residence 161 Mill street. Telephone office and residence.

Cottages For Rent.

1 at $600.	1 at $700.	2 at $500.	1 at [illegible]
1 at $420.	1 at $150.	1 at $350.	1 at [illegible]
2 at $216.	1 at $111 yearly		

Tenements For Rent

1 at $30.00.	1 at $25.00.	1 at [illegible]
3 at $20.00.	4 at $18.00.	6 at [illegible]
1 at $12.75.	2 at $12.50.	1 at [illegible]
1 at $11.00.	5 at $10.00.	1 at [illegible]
1 at $9.00.	3 at $5.00.	

C. H. WRIGHTINGTON,
57 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

FOR SALE.

For Sale.

I offer the stock, fixtures, horse, wagons, etc., formerly belonging to W. W. Child, and doing business at 126 Broadway, at private sale. A good opportunity to secure a well-assorted stock, good fixtures and very desirable location.

For information apply to
John R. Austin,
Trustee in Bankruptcy

FOR SALE.
Two Building Lots,
Pleasantly situated; one on Summer and the other on Dartmouth street. Apply to real estate agent, or the BARKER BUILDING & REALTY CO.

FOR SALE.
STEVENS-DURYEA
At very reasonable price to quick purchaser. Apply B. Morgan, Garage Tew's Court.

LAUNCH AURELIE
FOR SALE at a BARGAIN.
35 ft. long, 7½ ft. beam, quite speedy, with large cabin finished in oak and Georgia pine; all bright with brass trimmings, 12 H. P. Standard Engine. Plush cushions, Silk Curtains and Brussels carpet. Can be bought cheap if purchased before laid up. Apply to Capt. [illegible] H. Carr, Jamestown, R. I.

Dring & Smith,
PAINTERS
—AND—
DEALERS IN
LEAD, OIL,
VARNISH
and GLASS.
43 Mill Street, Tel. 381.

J. T. ALBRO,
Electrician,
Gas Fitter,
Locksmith.
Gas and electric fixtures, both new and second hand, at lowest prices.
Open Evenings.
NORTH BAPTIST STREET.

Lamp Shades,
Candle Shades.
Furniture Covering
At reduced prices.
Mattresses Made Over.
FURNITURE COVERED.
W. F. SPINGLER.

SLOW IN COMING OUT.

Extreme Cold Affects the Vote Perceptibly.

The Morning Poll Considerably Behind that of State Election in November.

Perhaps the workers at the various wards are not stamping today. It is a freeze-out and the men who picked out December for a voting day are not being commended. There are few to be seen outside the polling places, though near the Second and Fifth wards there are sunny spots where the stand-bys can "hang out" in something like comfort.

Of course, with this kind of weather such a large vote can not be expected as that which came out last November, when the weather was almost like summer. Many men are unable to leave home today and they cannot cast their votes. There was not a general outpouring in the early hours, but as noon time came the vote began to look almost as large as at the state election, and from noon to two o'clock the voters came in a steady stream all over town and the vote went up. The total vote at two o'clock was 178 behind that of last November, and nearly all the loss was in the Second and Third wards. The figures will show this.

The voters are taking from three minutes to half an hour to mark their ballots, though 15 to 18 minutes is perhaps the limit. The extra booths give the voters plenty of time to work and the voting is going along evenly all over the city. Owing to the cold many men are not working and they can get their votes in earlier than usual. That, perhaps, explains why the vote in the Fifth ward is so large.

There seems to be more interest taken in the election in the Fourth and Fifth than in any other wards and more candidates are around the polling places. Over in the First ward the Hamilton workers are doing great work and getting out every vote, as the election depends on their getting out the very last one.

In the wards the vote for the general officers—mayor, School committee, warden and ward clerk and aldermen—will be counted first, but when the count of this part of the ballot will be over is a mystery. Some say 11 to 12 o'clock are guesses by the ward officials. It seems safe to say that the whole count for mayor, aldermen and school committee will not be known before 11 o'clock, perhaps not before midnight. Some of the wards may be in before then and a guess can be made of the others. It is presumed that the Representative Council ticket will be counted in time for tomorrow's News.

The total vote in each ward today up to two o'clock was as follows:

Poll	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
10	130	265	178	88	110	831
12	215	350	206	170	235	1266
1	293	475	336	244	319	1666
2	362	574	421	324	374	2055

For the election today there are eight more names on the list than there were for the state election November 6, and of these four are property voters and four are not. The following are the number of voters on the several ward lists as prepared for today:

Wards.

	1	2	3	4	5	Total.
Real estate,	295	539	258	321	387	1810
Personal,	374	373	419	440	339	1951
Registry,	252	346	258	160	255	1320
	921	1258	1095	909	981	5111

For comparison with the total vote cast today the following figures are given showing how the vote came in November 6 last, when the weather conditions were all favorable for a large vote, and many who would not care to venture out today on account of the cold were able to be about and to cast their votes.

10	120	360	204	122	175	961
12	231	466	335	215	215	1462
1	280	550	410	258	320	1848
2	355	661	481	343	300	2233
4	504	807	605	440	460	2816
[illegible]	734	1090	831	717	773	4146

SALE OF "ROUGH POINT."

William B. Leeds Purchases the Well Known F. W. Vanderbilt Villa.

Announcement was made yesterday afternoon of the sale of "Rough Point," the summer residence of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, on Bellevue avenue and the Cliffs, to William B. Leeds. The estate is one of the most attractive in Newport, having a broad frontage on Bellevue avenue at the turn to Bailey's beach, with an eastern and southern boundary on the sea, and contains 393,519 square feet of land. Included in the sale is 27,147 square feet of land on Lakeview avenue, where the Vanderbilt stables are located. The brownstone villa on the Bellevue Avenue property is one of the finest in Newport, being of a long, rambling character which fits admirably the landscape and gives it a decidedly picturesque and pleasing appearance. It was built 18 years ago by Mr. Vanderbilt, after he had purchased three smaller estates.

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt spent the summer in Newport each year until six years ago, but since that time they have not been here, the house being occupied occasionally by Mrs. Thomas H. Howard, Mrs. Vanderbilt's niece. It has never been rented. In 1892, when the Viking ship stopped at Newport on its way from Norway to Chicago, Mrs. Vanderbilt entertained the crew at "Rough Point," and a year ago last summer the grounds were opened by Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbilt for the fete for the benefit of the Newport Tuberculosis Society.

Mr. and Mrs. Leeds have occupied a villa at Newport during the past three seasons, having rented the I. Townsend Burden estate, "Fairlawn," in 1904 and 1905 and the J. R. Drexel villa at Ochre Point last summer. They will occupy "Rough Point" next summer.

The price paid for "Rough Point" is not stated, but as it is known that a few months ago Mr. Vanderbilt refused $600,000 for the property it is presumed that the purchase price is in excess of that sum. Mr. Vanderbilt is taxed for $330,000, which includes the villa and stable property.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

The City Council will hold its regular December meeting this evening, but it is not expected that a large amount of business will be brought in. It is probable that some action will be taken to arrange for the inauguration of the new city government. There will be the usual meeting at the end of the month, but that will be held so late that there will be little time left for preparation. It is thought that some extensive changes may be made in the Common Council chamber, which will be rather small for the Representative Council, which must meet there if at all in the City Hall. At all events, a large addition must be made to the seating capacity of the chamber.

THIS AFTERNOON'S FIRE.

Cottage on Atlantic Avenue Owned by Carl Peterson Gutted by Flames.

Box 62 on the corner of Connection and Marchant streets was rung in at 1:50 o'clock this afternoon for a fire in the home of Stenographer Horace S. Brown of the Torpedo Station on Atlantic avenue, and the house was as good as doomed before the fire department could reach the scene.

Mrs. Brown says that the two children, aged two and three respectively, were playing in the cellar and came up stairs and said that the barrel was on fire. Mrs. Brown took a pail of water and went down cellar and threw it on the barrel, returned with a second pail and then saw that the flames had already caught on the beams above. She went in to the next house and called Mr Carl Peterson, the owner of the cottage, who saw that the department was needed and proceeded to have an alarm struck.

The cottage was in a position where it received the full force of the heavy northwest wind and this drove the flames up between the partitions like wild fire, so that while Combination 2 was on hand in short order the firemen could not stay the spread of the fire which seemed to be in every wall. In fact, before Mrs. Brown left the house she says that she heard the flames roaring in between the partitions. Before the firemen could get an effective stream on the house the flames had begun to show through the outer walls in some places. When the recall was struck there was still an active fire, but there was little danger of its spreading. The shell of the house stands though the indications are that there has been a great internal burning.

At first the streams of water did not amount to much and one stream was yellow and thick. The streets and every place one wished to tread were soon covered with ice, while the firemen themselves were encased in ice.

JAMESTOWN.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mr. J. E. Watson has recovered from his recent indisposition and is out again.

A reception will be given to Rev. and Mrs. C. D. Burrows at "Thornecroft," the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Watson, next Thursday evening.

The pupils who attend high school in Newport returned home today on the 10:30 trip of the ferry, it being so cold in the building that school was dismissed.

Today is by far the coldest of the winter, the thermometer in the most exposed positions about town registering 5 above zero early in the morning. The early trips of the ferry were run through a thick mist which arose from the bay.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Freight steamer Mohawk is at the repair shop for an overhauling.

—Rev. Juji Makada will speak at the Beulah Mission this evening.

—There was no criminal business before the district court this morning.

—There was no school at the high school today because there was no heat.

—The storm and heavy seas outside have caused a large number of tugs and barges to congregate in the harbor.

—Steamer Pilgrim is running in place of the Puritan while the latter is receiving some repairs at New York.

Rev. W. Davies of London, England, who has traveled around the world four times, is making his first visit to Newport. He is at the Perry House.

—William E. Brightman has rented for the Builders and Merchants Exchange the south upper flat at 11 Colonial street to George C. Stockbridge of Boston.

—Mrs. M. E. MacKaye, mother of Dr. H. G. MacKaye, will sail for Europe on the Lorraine of the French line Thursday. Mrs. MacKaye leaves tonight for New York.

—F. L. Cobb, E. M. Charlton and A. M. Brown of Boston, N. H. Fisher of Providence, F. J. Sackor of New York and S. C. France of New Bedford are registered at the Perry House.

—The new private fire alarm box for the Newport Engineering Works was being placed on the pole in front of that establishment when the recall for today's fire came in. The box is numbered 115.

—Today's arrivals at the United States Hotel include M. Miller of Boston, Thomas Clam of Jersey City, C. E. Welch of Rochester, N. Y., and T. J. Duncan, K. Romberg and Louis Peck of New York.

—The News is requested to state that the reason why ex-Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry and his two sons, Robert L. Gerry and Peter Goelet Gerry, did not come to Newport to vote today is that they are in mourning for the death of a relative.

—The members of the Workingmen's Club enjoyed a very pleasant evening at whist last evening, the first prize being awarded to Captain J. Johnson, the second to Mr. George Oakley and the consolation prize to Charles E. Groff, Jr.

—Mr. Amos T. French, son of Mrs. F. O. French, who owned the dogs which attacked Miss Hilda Oberg near "Harbor View" yesterday morning, as soon as he heard of the attack communicated with Dog Constable Ash to learn the truth of the report, and immediately ordered the dogs to be killed. Dog Constable Ash shot the dogs this afternoon. Mrs. F. O. French is in Europe.

—A two horse team, owned by V. A. Vanleck, had a runaway this noon. The start was made on Bellevue avenue, the course led down Church street, once famous for its runaways, and the finish was close by the News office. Mr. James E. Lyons, messenger for the United States Engineer office, was at the finish and Charles Blake, driver for D. J. Sullivan, assisted him. And as far as could be learned nobody was hurt. Some of the contents of the wagon were scattered about the streets.

OSBORN SUCCEEDS LANGLEY.

Elected Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 4.—Professor Henry Fairfield Osborn of New York city, today was elected secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to succeed the late Professor Samuel P. Langley. Professor Osborn is the first vice president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York and is regarded as one of the foremost scientists in America. He is also widely known as an eminent paleontologist and educator throughout the world.

PETIT JURORS ON HAND.

Men from Newport and Six Towns of the County Examined and Ready for Service in the Superior Court.

It was 11:51 this morning when Judge Sweetland took his seat and the superior court opened. The delay was caused by a late train.

Petit jurors were present, a large proportion being men from the towns of the county who were here when the court last met and were held over for this session. There were others, however, and these had to be examined and sworn. The new men included Charles H. Williams, William F. Adams, James Graham, Gilbert H. Burnham, Patrick J. Hayes and William Gash of Newport.

Others present were Charles H. Wilkie, George Clinton Manchester, Charles H. Cook, Charles A. Hambly, Jr., Peleg D. Humphrey, William T. Wood, Daniel Hannon, Fred W. Castino and Arthur E. Manchester of Tiverton; Nahum H. Greene, Frank W. Greene, Albertis S. Dennis, William M. Carter, Edward R. Anthony and Samuel C. Spooner of Portsmouth; John A. Sanford, James P. Simmons, Manuel L. Sylvia, John Sisson and Eugene A. Hart of Little Compton; Edward M. Wyatt, Charles A. Peckham, Charles Peckham, and Isaac N. Dennis of Middletown; William P. Champlin and Hugh McGuire of Jamestown and Lovell H. Dickins, Edwin A. Dodge, Thomas H. Mott and Benjamin T. Coe of New Shoreham.

Eugene B. Millikin of New Shoreham was not present and was excused. William Gash of Newport was excused, as there are plenty of men and he is janitor of a public school in charge of two boilers, with no assistant. All the others were accepted and held for service. There are two colored men among the number. All jurors were promptly excused for the day and the court, at high noon, adjourned to Wednesday at 9:30 a. m., when there may be something ready to be done.

ALMOST DOWN TO ZERO.

This Morning Was the Coldest of the Year, and Nearly Equalled December's Record.

Some people looked last night for a cold night, and they were not disappointed this morning when they found the mercury in the thermometer flirting with the zero mark. There once was a time when zero was supposed to be the coldest possible, and for many it is yet as cold as they care to have it—and it was very close to zero this morning.

At fire department headquarters it was 7 at 7 o'clock, and at Harbor Master Gladding's shop it was 5. At other places the reading varied from 6 to 8, the latter being in a warm corner. At noon it was 13 at headquarters and at the News office. That is about as cold as Newport experiences in any winter.

There have been colder days, but they are almost forgotten. There was one colder day in December; it was December 9, 1902, and the thermometer registered 2 below at 8 a. m., 4 above at noon and 7 above at 2 p. m. And the coal famine was on and people had to do with the least possible fire. There is plenty of coal today.

It began to grow cold early last night, after the snow ceased about 7 o'clock. It was not long before the cold winds had dried the sidewalks and turned the few puddles of water on the pavement into ice. From then on during the night the cold increased, and this morning will pass for a cold one.

While there is no snow and the birds have a chance to pick up anything in sight, it is suggested that a little thought on the part of housekeepers would be appreciated by them. One resident on Clarke street threw out some crumbs for the birds, and the way they caught up the food showed that they appreciated it. Doubtless other birds would feel equally pleased if they were given something to eat.

FOUR ABOVE ZERO IN BOSTON.

Weather Changed Suddenly and Mercury Fell 30 Degrees.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—The New England climate, famous for its sudden changes in temperature has almost outdone itself during the past few days, and early today the thermometer at the local weather bureau registered four above zero, an unusually low mark for so early in the winter in this city. The sky was clear, but a brisk, northwest wind caused much discomfort, and many cases of frost bite were reported. It snowed intermittently all day yesterday, leaving a coating of two inches in the suburbs. At sunset a sudden change began and the mercury fell 30 degrees to this morning's low figure.

Many long distance trains from the West and South, as well as local trains, arrived in Boston behind time. Some of the western trains were several hours late on account of the cold. The mails from New York and western points were delayed in consequence.

SEVERE COLD GENERAL.

Connecticut Reports Fall in Mercury of 45 Degrees.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 4.—Reports from all over the state show that the present cold snap is the most severe ever known for this period of the winter season. In Litchfield between the hours of four o'clock yesterday afternoon and 1 o'clock this morning, there was a drop of 45 degrees, the thermometer falling from 35 degrees above to 10 below zero. At 10 o'clock today it went up to two below.

NORTHERLY GALE RAGING.

Schooner Loses Her Anchor and is Towed Into Port.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Dec. 4.—A northerly gale struck this portion of the coast at midnight and it has been raging with undiminished fury ever since. Schooner Eurica R. Smith, Captain Nash, bound from Addison, Me., for New York with a cargo of piling, was anchored between the Handkerchief and Bishop and Clerk shoals. She lost her starboard anchor and was forced to run before a strong northwest wind until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when tug Triton was sighted off the Shovelful shoals. The tug fell in with the schooner and towed her here, after which it proceeded to New York.

FROZE TO DEATH.

Body of Farm Laborer Found Beside the Road at West Kennebunk.

WEST KENNEBUNK, Me., Dec. 4.—Andrew Russell, a French farm laborer, was found frozen to death beside the road today. He had fallen when a half a mile from the farm on which he was employed. He was about 45 years of age. The body was turned over to the local undertaker. There was no suspicion of foul play. The thermometer registered two below zero here this morning.

The fellow who is driven to drink generally acts as his own chauffeur.—Philadelphia Record.

RUBBERS!

Who can tell how soon we'll have snow? Now is the time to prepare for it. We did long ago, by laying in a complete stock of good wearing **Rubbers. Artics** and **Rubber Boots** for Men, Women and Children. We can save you money on Rubbers.

Ladies' Rubbers,	Men's Rubbers,	Children's Rubbers,
50c., 60c, & 70c.	75c., 85c & $1.	40c., 50c. & 70c.

B. F. DOWNING, 3d.,
191 THAMES STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHERS

XMAS PHOTOS

Only a few days left to make appointments for Xmas Photos at
THE WOOD STUDIO,
202 Thames St.

WE ARE READY

To render you expert service this Christmas. We shall be only too glad to help you arrive at the proper decision, so don't be afraid to ask our advice, it is worth something to you. Our practical knowledge of watches should turn most of the watch trade our way.

If you make your selection from our stock of gold jewelry, you will avoid the danger of getting poorly made, low karat goods, and yet you will not have to pay exorbitant prices to obtain the best the market affords.

Open evenings until Christmas.

BLAINE,
246 Thames Street.

Rhode Island Turkeys,

Geese, Ducks, Roasting Chickens, Broiling Chickens, Yellow Legs and Snipe.

HENRY F. ROONEY,
251 THAMES STREET.

COLUMBUS ELECTRIC
—AND—
STEVENS-DURYEA GASOLINE AUTOMOBILES.

CONROY'S GARAGE,
Annandale Road, Cor. East Bowery.
'Phone 1722.

R. C. BACHELLER

Carriage Repairing, Trimming, Painting, Varnishing.
265 Thames Street.
Telephone 941

SHINGLES.

FIRST Quality, $3.85 per 1,000 cash. Second quality, $3.40 per 1,000 cash.

DRY KINDLING 1 barrel delivered $1

MILL WORK OF EVERY KIND

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HIGH-CLASS VAUDEVILLE FEATURES BETWEEN ACTS.
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For the Benefit of St. John's Church, At the Residence of Mr. John Jenckes, 101 Washington Street, Tuesday, Dec. 4, at 8:15 o'clock.
MR. SWAN and DR. LUTHER vocalists. Miss Dowling, pianist and accompanist.
Tickets 50c.

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AT PORTSMOUTH TOWN HALL,
Portsmouth vs. Independents of Newport.
Wednesday, Dec. 5.
Admission 15c. Game called 8 P. M.

Basket Ball.

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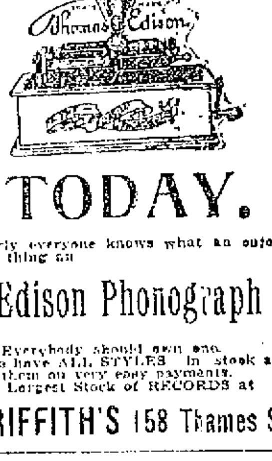

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from Third Page.)

people should bear, but even more because of the immense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force, and have put down ladronism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our government resisted and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspiration of fakirs and pseudo-religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for self-government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be increased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been in proceeding too rapidly in the direction of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railroads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets. This nation owes no more imperative duty to itself and mankind than the duty of managing the affairs of all the islands under the American flag—the Philippines, Porto Rico, and Hawaii—so as to make it evident that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over them.

Porto Rican Affairs.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawaii, and our other insular possessions, should all be directed under one executive department, by preference the Department of State or the Department of War.

International Morality.

Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who come here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or Gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, matters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good treatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality, to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To remember this is incumbent on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every government official, whether of the nation or of the several states.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places Nevertheless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been continuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the islands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to approach it in the history of civilized mankind.

Our nation fronts on the Pacific, just as it fronts on the Atlantic. We hope to play a constantly growing part in the great ocean of the Orient. We wish, as we ought to wish, for a great commercial development in our dealings with Asia; and it is out of the question that we should permanently have such development unless we freely and gladly extend to other nations the same measure of justice and good treatment which we expect to receive in return. It is only a very small body of our citizens that act badly. Where the federal government has power it will deal summarily with any such. Where the several states have power I earnestly ask that they also deal wisely and promptly with such conduct, or else this small body of wrongdoers may bring shame upon the great mass of their innocent and right-thinking fellows—that is, upon our nation as a whole. Good manners should be an international no less than an individual attribute. I ask fair treatment for the Japanese as I would ask fair treatment for Germans or Englishmen, Frenchmen, Russians, or Italians. I ask it as due to humanity and civilization. I ask it as due to ourselves because we must act uprightly toward all men.

I recommend to the Congress that an act be passed specifically providing for the naturalization of Japanese who come here intending to become American citizens. One of the great embarrassments attending the performance of our international obligations is the fact that the statutes of the United States are entirely inadequate. They fail to give to the national government sufficiently ample power, through United States courts and by the use of the army and navy, to protect aliens in the rights secured to them under solemn treaties which are the law of the land. I therefore earnestly recommend that the criminal and civil statutes of the United States be so amended and added to as to enable the President, acting for the United States government, which is responsible in our international relations, to enforce the rights of aliens under treaties. Even as the law now is something can be done by the federal government toward this end, and in the matter now before me affecting the Japanese, everything that it is in my power to do will be done, and all of the forces, military and civil, of the United States which I may lawfully employ will be so employed.

There should, however, be no particle of doubt as to the power of the national government completely to perform and enforce its own obligations to other nations. The mob of a single city may at any time perform acts of lawless violence against some class of foreigners which would plunge us into war. That city by itself would be powerless to make defense against the foreign power thus assaulted, and if independent of this government it would never venture to perform or permit the performance of the acts complained of. The entire power and the whole duty to protect the offending city or the offending community lies in the hands of the United States government. It is unthinkable that we should continue a policy under which a given locality may be allowed to commit a crime against a friendly nation, and the United States government limited, not to preventing the commission of the crime, but, in the last resort, to defending the people who have committed it against the consequences of their own wrongdoing.

Cuba.

I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will realize the imperative need of preserving justice and keeping order in the Island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order among themselves and therefore to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the Island, it is absolutely out of the question that the Island should continue independent; and the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path. I have the utmost sympathy with, and regard for, them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from flagrant denial of right on the one hand, and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

The Rio Conference.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American Republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe Doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of protectorate over the countries to whose territory that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the introduction of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means. It was part of Secretary Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression, and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded.

In my message to you on the fifth of December, 1905, I called your attention to the embarrassment that might be caused to this government by the assertion by foreign nations of the right to collect by force of arms contract debts due by American republics to citizens of the collecting nation, and to the danger that the process of compulsory collection might result in the occupation of territory tending to become permanent. I then said:

"Our own government has always refused to enforce such contractual obligations on behalf of its citizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign government would take the same view."

This subject was one of the topics of consideration at the conference at Rio and a resolution was adopted by that conference recommending to the respective governments represented "to consider the advisability of asking the Second Peace Conference at The Hague to examine the question of the compulsory collection of public debts, and in general, means tending to diminish among nations conflicts of purely pecuniary origin." This resolution was supported by the representatives of the United States.

Fur Seals.

The laws for the protection of the seals within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now in terms included in the Government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens as well as citizens upon the islands, without a permit from the Department of Commerce and Labor, for any purpose except in case of stress of weather or for water, should be prohibited under adequate penalties. The approach of vessels for the excepted purposes should be regulated. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have the powers of a committing magistrate. The entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a criminal offence and cause of forfeiture. Authority for seizures in such cases should be given and the presence on any such vessel of seals or sealskins, or the paraphernalia for taking them, should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend what legislation is needed to accomplish these ends; and I commend to your attention the report of Mr. Sims, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous cruelty now incident to pelagic sealing, it will be a question for your serious consideration how far we should continue to protect and maintain the seal herd on land with the result of continuing such a practise, and whether it is not better to end the practise by exterminating the herd ourselves in the most humane way possible.

Peace and Righteousness.

It must ever be kept in mind that war is not merely justifiable, but imperative, upon honorable men, upon an honorable nation, where peace can only be obtained by the sacrifice of conscientious conviction or of national welfare. Peace is normally a great good, and normally it coincides with righteousness; but it is righteousness and not peace which should bind the conscience of a nation as it should bind the conscience of an individual; and neither a nation nor an individual can surrender conscience to another's keeping. Neither can a nation, which is an entity, and which does not die as individuals die, refrain from taking thought for the interest of the generations that are to come, no less than for the interest of the generation of today, and no public men have a right, whether from shortsightedness, from selfish indifference, or from sentimentality, to sacrifice national interests which are vital in character. A just war is in the long run far better for a nation's soul than the most prosperous peace obtained by acquiescence in wrong or injustice. Moreover, though it is criminal for a nation not to prepare for war, so that it may escape the dreadful consequences of being defeated in war, yet it must always be remembered that even to be defeated in war may be far better than not to have fought at all. As has been well and finely said, a beaten nation is not necessarily a disgraced nation; but the nation or man is disgraced if the obligation to defend right is shirked.

We should as a nation do everything in our power for the cause of honorable peace. It is morally as indefensible for a nation to commit a wrong upon another nation, strong or weak, as for an individual thus to wrong his fellows. We should do all in our power to hasten the day when there shall be peace among the nations—a peace based upon justice and not upon cowardly submission to wrong. We can accomplish a good deal in this direction, but we can not accomplish everything, and the penalty of attempting to do too much would almost inevitably be to do worse than nothing; for it must be remembered that fanatic extremists are not in reality leaders of the causes which they espouse, but are ordinarily those who do most to hamper the real leaders of the cause and to damage the cause itself.

As yet there is no likelihood of establishing any kind of international power, of whatever sort, which can effectively check wrong doing, and in these circumstances it would be both a foolish and an evil thing for a great and free nation to deprive itself of the power to protect its own rights and even in exceptional cases to stand up for the rights of others. Nothing would more promote iniquity, nothing would further defer the reign upon earth of peace and righteousness, than for the free and enlightened peoples which, though with much stumbling and many shortcomings, nevertheless strive toward justice, deliberately to render themselves powerless while leaving every despotism and barbarism armed and able to work their wicked will. The chance for the settlement of disputes peacefully, by arbitration, now depends mainly upon the possession by the nations that mean to do right of sufficient armed strength to make their purpose effective.

The Navy and Army.

The United States navy is the surest guarantor of peace which this country possesses. It is earnestly to be wished that we would profit by the teachings of history in this matter. A strong and wise people will study its own failures no less than its triumphs, for there is wisdom to be learned from the study of both, of the mistake as well as of the success. For this purpose nothing could be more instructive than a national study of the war of 1812, as it is told, for instance, by Captain Mahan. There was only one way in which that war could have been avoided. If during the preceding twelve years a navy relative as strong as that which this country now has had been built up, and an army provided relatively as good as that which the country now has, there never would have been the slightest necessity of fighting the war, and if the necessity had arisen the war would under such circumstances have ended with our speedy and overwhelming triumph. But our people during those twelve years refused to make any preparations whatever, regarding either the army or the navy. They saved a million or two of dollars by so doing; and in mere money paid a hundredfold for each million they thus saved during the three years of war which followed—a war which brought untold suffering upon our people, which at one time threatened the gravest national disaster, and which, in spite of the necessity of waging it, resulted merely in what was in effect a drawn battle, while the balance of defeat and triumph was almost even.

I do not ask that we continue to increase our navy. I ask merely that it be maintained at its present strength; and this can be done only if we replace the obsolete and outworn ships by new and good ones, the equals of any afloat in any navy. To stop building ships for one year means that for that year the Navy goes back instead of forward. The old battleship Texas, for instance, would now be of little service in a stand-up fight with a powerful adversary. The old double-turret monitors have outworn their usefulness, while it was a waste of money to build the modern single-turret monitors. All these ships should be replaced by others; and this can be done by a well-settled program of providing for the building each year of at least one first-class battleship equal in size and speed to any that any nation is at the same time building; the armament presumably to consist of as large a number as possible of very heavy guns of one caliber, together with smaller guns to repel torpedo attack; while there should be heavy armor, turbine engines, and in short, every modern device. Of course, from time to time, cruisers, colliers, torpedo boat destroyers or torpedo boats, will have to be built also. All this, be it remembered, would not increase our navy, but would merely keep it at its present strength.

Equally of course, the ships will be absolutely useless if the men aboard them are not so trained that they can get the best possible service out of the formidable but delicate and complicated mechanisms intrusted to their care. The marksmanship of our men have so improved during the last five years that I deem it within bounds to say that the navy is more than twice as efficient, ship for ship, as half a decade ago. The navy can only attain proper efficiency if enough officers and men are provided, and if these officers and men are given the chance (and required to take advantage of it) to stay continually at sea and to exercise the fleets singly and above all in squadron, the exercise to be of every kind and to include unceasing practise at the guns, conducted under conditions that will test marksmanship in time of war.

In both the army and the navy there is urgent need that everything possible should be done to maintain the highest standard for the personnel, alike as regards the officers and the enlisted men. I do not believe that in any service there is a finer body of enlisted men and of junior officers than we have in both the army and the navy, including the marine corps. All possible encouragement to the enlisted men should be given, in pay and otherwise, and everything practicable done to render the service attractive to men of the right type. They should be held to the strictest discharge of their duty, and to them a spirit should be encouraged which demands not the mere performance of duty, but the performance of far more than duty, if it conduces to the honor and the interest of the American nation; and in return the amplest consideration should be theirs.

West Point and Annapolis already turn out excellent officers. We do not need to have these schools made more scholastic. On the contrary we should never lose sight of the fact that the aim of each school is to turn out a man who shall be above everything else a fighting man, in the army in particular. It is not necessary that either the cavalry or infantry officer should have special mathematical ability. Probably in both schools the best part of the education is the high standard of character and of professional morale which it confers.

But in both services there is urgent need for the establishment of a principle of selection which will eliminate men after a certain age if they can not be promoted from the subordinate ranks, and which will bring into the higher ranks fewer men, and these at an earlier age. This principle of selection will be objected to by good men of mediocre capacity who are fitted to do well while young in the lower positions, but who are not fitted to do well when at an advanced age they come into positions of command and of great responsibility. But the desire of these men to be promoted to positions which they are not competent to fill should not weigh against the interests of the navy and the country. At present our men, especially in the navy, are kept far too long in the junior grades, and then, at much too advanced an age, are put quickly through the senior grades, often not attaining to those senior grades until they are too old to be of real use in them; and if they are of real use, being put through them so quickly that little benefit to the navy comes from their having been in them at all.

The navy has one great advantage over the army in the fact that the officers of high rank are actually trained in the continual performance of their duties; that is, in the management of the battleships and armored cruisers gathered into fleets. This is not true of the army officers, who rarely have corresponding chances to exercise command over troops under service conditions. The conduct of the Spanish war showed the lamentable loss of life, the useless extravagance, and the inefficiency certain to result, if during peace the high officials of the War and Navy Departments are praised and rewarded only if they save money at no matter what cost to the efficiency of the service, and if the higher officers are given no chance whatever to exercise and practice command. For years prior to the Spanish war the Secretaries of War were praised chiefly if they practiced economy; which economy, especially in connection with the quartermaster, commissary, and medical departments, was directly responsible for most of the mismanagement that occurred in the war itself—and parenthetically be it observed that the very people who clamored for the misdirected economy in the first place were foremost to denounce the mismanagement, loss, and suffering which were primarily due to this same misdirected economy and to the lack of preparation it involved.

There should soon be an increase in the number of men for our coast defenses; these men should be of the right type and properly trained; and there should therefore be an increase of pay for certain skilled grades, especially in the coast artillery. Money should be appropriated to permit troops to be massed in body and exercised in manoeuvres, particularly in marching. Such exercise during the summer just passed has been of incalculable benefit to the army and should under no circumstances be discontinued. If on these practice marches and in these manoeuvres elderly officers prove unable to bear the strain, they should be retired at once for the fact is conclusive as to their unfitness for war; that is, for the only purpose because of which they should be allowed to stay in the service. It is a real misfortune to have scores of small company or regimental posts scattered throughout the country; the army should be gathered in a few brigade or division posts; and the generals should be practiced in handling the men in masses. Neglect to provide for all of this means to incur the risk of future disaster and disgrace.

The readiness and efficiency of both the army and navy in dealing with the recent sudden crisis in Cuba illustrate afresh their value to the nation. This readiness and efficiency would have been very much less had it not been for the existence of the General Staff in the army and the General Board in the navy; both are essential to the proper development and use of our military forces afloat and ashore. The troops that were sent to Cuba were handled flawlessly. It was the swiftest mobilization and dispatch of troops over sea ever accomplished by our government. The expedition landed completely equipped and ready for immediate service, several of its organizations hardly remaining in Havana over night before splitting up into detachments and going to their several posts. It was a fine demonstration of the value and efficiency of the General Staff. Similarly, it was owing in large part to the General Board that the navy was able at the outset to meet the Cuban crisis with such instant efficiency; ship after ship appearing on the shortest notice at any threatened point, while the marine corps in particular performed indispensable service. The Army and Navy War Colleges are of incalculable value to the two services, and they co-operate with constantly increasing efficiency and importance.

The Congress has most wisely provided for a national board for the promotion of rifle practice. Excellent results have already come from this law, but it does not go far enough. Our regular army is so small that in any great war we should have to trust mainly to volunteers; and in such event these volunteers should already know how to shoot; for if a soldier has the fighting edge, and ability to take care of himself in the open, his efficiency on the line of battle is almost directly proportionate to excellence in marksmanship. We should establish shooting galleries in all the large public and military schools, should maintain national target ranges in different parts of the country, and should in every way encourage the formation of rifle clubs throughout all parts of the land. The little Republic of Switzerland offers us an excellent example in all matters connected with building up an efficient citizen soldiery.

Theodore Roosevelt.

The White House,
December 3, 1906.

LANDINGS FOR WARSHIPS.

When foreign men-of-war visit American ports they are subjected to annoyance and inconvenience on account of the lack of adequate landings, and Congress will be asked by the Navy Department to remedy this condition. A recommendation will be made that proper goverment landings be built at Boston, New York, Staten Island, Fort Monroe, the principal rendezvous of the Atlantic fleet and at San Francisco.

PERSONALS.

....A friend of Senator Lodge says the Massachusetts statesman for years has received an income from his literary efforts far in excess of his salary as a Senator. He has written on more phases of American history than any other man in public life.

....Professor Howe, son of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, is being mentioned as the next president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He was graduated from Harvard and also from the Institute. The Czar of Russia recently conferred on him the degree of knighthood of the Order of St. Stanislaus for his achievements in metallurgical science.

....The Italian state railroad department has received orders to reconstruct the Pope's railroad carriage. This car has not been used since 1870. It is a special carriage with gilded angels at the four corners. Inside there is a portable altar, and the upholsterings are of white velvet. This news is commented upon with much interest, and people are wondering if it means that the Pope is about to leave the Vatican.

....A letter has been received by the mother of Miss Ida Veronica Simonton of Pittsburg, who went to South Africa last fall to study the language of the monkeys. Miss Simonton is at present in her bamboo hut in the wildest part of the Congo district. She was taken there by natives, and left alone. After they had completed her bamboo hut the natives brought back the letter which was mailed to her mother. In it Miss Simonton says that already her work has made rapid progress.

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CABINET NOMINATIONS.

Names Sent to the Senate and Referred to Committees.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The President today sent the following nominations to the Senate: Secretary of the Treasury, George B Cortelyou; attorney general, Charles J. Bonaparte; postmaster general, George Von L. Meyer; Secretary of the Navy, Victor H. Metcalf; Secretary of the Interior, James R. Garfield; Secretary Commerce and Labor, Oscar S. Straus; associate justice Supreme court, William H. Moody.

Contrary to custom when the nominations of cabinet members are sent to the Senate, the nominations sent today were not confirmed at once but were referred to committees. It is said that there is no opposition to the appointees, but as no messages of any character had been received from the President it would not be proper to transact business.

CONGRESS TO INVESTIGATE.

Preparing to Look up Case of Twenty-Fifth Regiment.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The War Department is preparing for an investigation by Congress of the case of the companies of the Twenty-fifth Infantry recently discharged without honor by order of President Roosevelt, and to this end has compiled a record of negro troops dating back to the Civil war. It is said that this record discloses a state of affairs not generally known and that once before, at least, the Twenty-fifth Infantry "shot up a town." The affair happened in 1885 at Fort Sturgis, Dakota. Some of the negro soldiers went on a rampage similar to that at Brownsville, Tex., and one of their number killed a citizen. The citizens took the matter into their own hands, forced the troopers, under pain of death, to disclose the name of the man who did the killing and then took him out and lynched him.

CRUISER MINNEAPOLIS LOOTED.

Silver Service and Ship's Instruments Mysteriously Stolen.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 3.—While lying in reserve at the League Island navy yard cruiser Minneapolis has been looted of valuable instruments and silverware, including the massive and costly silver service presented by the citizens of Minneapolis.

The theft is puzzling the navy authorities. The goods were sealed in trunks and locked in the captain's cabin and the vessel has been under guard night and day. The articles stolen were bulky and no one can leave the navy yard by land or water with a package without a permit. Armed guards patrol the yard in every direction; searchlights play over the water front and sentinels are on duty at every entrance.

The mystery has been too deep so far for a score of secret service men and detectives. Virtually every man in the yard, sailor, marine or civilian, has been called on to give an account of himself. No key to the unlocking of the mystery has been found. The silverware and ship's instruments, valued at thousands of dollars, are gone as if they had vanished into the air. News of the robbery has been kept quiet, as the officers in the yard have believed that in secrecy lay hope in catching the thief.

The robbery was discovered on the morning of Friday, November 23. The Minneapolis, which recently returned from Cuba, with a battalion of marines, was ordered out of commission two weeks ago. It was only when one of the officers went to arrange for the removal of the valuables to a place of safety in the yard that the robbery was discovered. The trunks had been pried open and their contents strewn all over the floor of the captain's cabin. Everything of value had been taken by the robbers

The affair was quickly reported to the commandant of the yard, and Colonel Dickens of the marine corps ordered out the marines to search for the stolen articles. Every nook and corner of the naval station was searched, but no trace of the missing silverware could be found.

It was suggested by one of the officers that the booty had been buried in the yard by the robbers, who were waiting a chance to take it out. Every piece of ground was gone over, but nothing was found that would lead the searchers to the stolen goods.

The secret service bureau at Washington was appealed to for assistance and a staff of men ordered to League Island to make an investigation. For a week past these men have been working about the yard, hoping to get some clue, but up to date they have been unsuccessful.

LOCAL BRIEFS.

—Mr. Rocco Barone, who has been ill for some time, is able to be out.

—Mrs. Woodbury Kane and her two sons left today for Aiken S. C.

—Mrs. Dora Anthony has gone to Orange, N. J., to spend the winter with her nephew and family. Mrs. Anthony has been residing here about a year and a half.

—Mr. Lorillard Spencer, Jr., and Mr. Julius Engel have gone to New York.

—Mr. Theodore W. Phinney and Miss Phinney have gone to Aiken for the winter.

—Mr. Arthur B. Emmons and family will leave for New York tonight, for the winter.

—Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby are to spend the winter at West Palm Beach, Fla.

—Miss Josephine Reitz, who spent Thanksgiving with her mother, Mrs. Annie Reitz, on John street, has returned to New York.

—The funeral of Frank Northup, fireman on steamer General, who died Thanksgiving day from typhoid fever, took place today at Wickford.

—Miss Clara Nissen, who spent the Thanksgiving season with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Nissen, on Lincoln street, has returned to the State Normal School, Providence.

—Lady Herbert who spent the summer here with her parents Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson and has been with them in New York since leaving Newport will return to England tomorrow.

—The Miantonomi Club will have open house at its quarters on Washington square this and tomorrow evenings, to receive the returns from the city election A light collation will be served each evening.

—Mr. Henry Celws will address the Economic Club of Providence at the first in its series of dinner discussions, Saturday evening. His subject will be: "Is Great Wealth or Corporate Wealth a Menace to Republican Institutions?"

—His Honor, Mayor Cottrell, Colonel John H. Wetherell, Colonel Harold A. Peckham and James B. Brayton attended the funeral of the late Mayor Elisha Dyer in Providence yesterday. Mr. W. Watts Sherman and ex-Governor Charles Warren Lippitt were among the honorary pall-bearers.

—An interesting case was heard last week in the district court at Fall River. August 11 William Young and two friends boarded the Frank Jones of the Enterprise line at Fall River, to join a yachting party at Jamestown. They did not attempt to get off until after the boat had cast off from the dock. The other friends jumped ashore but Young was carried to New York, as he did not take chances on jumping. He claimed damages from the company and on its refusal to pay brought suit, and was given a verdict of $50.

It's the only medicine known that penetrates into every organ of the body and stays there. It's the best tonic in the world—Hollister's Rocky Mountain Tea. Tea or Tablets, 35 cents. Wright & Hay, 22 Washington square.

Why Patronize Home Industry?

I challenge all who handle factory-made goods to compete with mine of home make. In the business since 1872, have made chocolates from the bean up and so know what I am talking about. I know that even the manufacturers in this country catering to the 400 colored their chocolate black for style, but I didn't, and kept the natural color to show the quality of absolutely pure goods. The dark chocolate covers a good many bad things, such as worm-eaten and mouldy beans or no cocoa beans at all. They are roasted black to get rid of bad flavor. The salesmen of factories will tell the dealer that they can manufacture cheaper than I because they manufacture by machine. I agree, but only to a certain extent. They have more expense than a small manufacturer selling in his own town; for instance, building, machinery, packers, bookkeepers, salesmen, advertising, boxing and trucking. So they are compelled to make impure goods to compete with the small manufacturer. He in his native town would not risk his reputation to make such impure candy, that injures children as well as grown persons. Candy should be inspected by order of the Board of Health, and now, for the pure food law goes into effect in January and all sorts of goods will be unloaded for Christmas by the manufacturers.

SIMON KOSCHNY,
Confectioner.

Reprint, News-Herald: "There is at least one effectual, safe, and reliable Cough Cure—Dr. Shoop's—that we regard as suitable, even for the youngest child. For years, Dr. Shoop bitterly opposed the use of opiates or narcotics in medicine, offering $10. per drop to any finding Opium, Chloroform, or any other poisonous or narcotic ingredient in Dr. Shoop's Cough Cure. And the challenge is as yet unanswered. Here is one manufacturing physician, who welcomed with much satisfaction, the new Government Pure Food and Drug Law. The public can now protect itself at all times, by insisting on having Dr. Shoop's, when a cough remedy is needed." Sold by John M. Callahan.

HAVE YOU CATARRH?

Breathe Hyomei and Get Relief and Cure. Sold Under Guarantee.

If you have catarrh, with offensive breath, burning pains in the throat, coughing, raising of mucous, difficulty in breathing, sneezing, huskiness, discharge from the nose, tickling and dropping at the back of the throat, especially at night, coughing spasms, etc., begin the use of Hyomei at once.

Its healing medication will give relief in a few days and its continued use will completely drive all catarrhal germs from the system.

Hyomei contains Nature's healing oils and balsams, the germ-killing properties of the pine-forests, and goes with the air you breathe to the most remote cells of the respiratory organs, searching out and killing all catarrhal germs and soothing and healing any irritation there may be in the mucous membrane. It is easy and pleasant to use Hyomei, pleasanter than most of the stomach dosing, as its healing air is breathed through a neat pocket inhaler, which can be carried in the purse or vestpocket, and carries medication to just the spot where relief is needed.

The complete Hyomei outfit costs but $1, extra bottles, if needed, 50 cents, and Wright & Hay give their personal guarantee with every package that money will be refunded unless the treatment cures. This shows their faith in the power of Hyomei to cure catarrh.

PERFECTION OIL HEATER Gives intense heat without smoke or smell because equipped with smokeless device. All parts are easily cleaned. Made of two finishes, nickel and japan. Holds four quarts of oil and burns nine hours. Every heater warranted. If you cannot get heater or information from your dealer write to nearest agency for descriptive circular.
STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FARES REDUCED.
$2.00 to New York
For First Class Limited Tickets.
Reduced Rates to All Points West and South.
Steamers Priscilla and Pilgrim commission. A fine orchestra on each. LEAVE NEWPORT week days and Sundays at 9:15 P. M., returning from New York steamers leave Pier 19, North river, foot of Warren street, week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., due at Newport 2:45 A. M., leaving there at 3:45 A. M. for Fall River.
For tickets and staterooms apply at New York and Boston Despatch Express Office, 272 Thames street, J. I. GREENE, Ticket Agent.
G. H. Taylor, Gen'l Pass'r Agent, N. Y.
H. C. Nickerson, Supt., N. Y.
C. C. Gardiner, Agent, Newport, R. I.
The NEW ENGLAND NAVIGATION CO.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS

Boston and Philadelphia Steamship Co.
(WINSOR LINE.)
—FROM—
Fall River to Philadelphia Direct
Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
(Freight Only).
At 6 P. M. connecting at Philadelphia with all rail and water lines to the west and south. Close connection made with all points on the N. Y., N. H. & H. Railroad.
Mark goods WINSOR LINE.
Quick Despatch. Prompt Delivery.
For rates and other information apply to C. C. GARDNER, Agt. N.Y., N. H. & H. R. R., or to A. L. BONGARTZ, Agent Derrick Wharf, Fall River.
F. P. WING, Gen'l Mgr., Boston, Mass.
H. S. DRYSDALE, Gen'l Freight Agent

REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.

A COUNTRY BARGAIN.
BUY this 30-acre farm, 26 acres of which is cultivated land. Two-tenement house (fourteen rooms), outbuildings consisting of barns, ice house, slaughterhouse, etc.; brook runs through the farm. This is an excellent bargain for some one. The place is now rented, but lease soon expires. Distance four miles from Newport. Price only $5,400. $4,000 may remain on Mortgage.
CLARENCE A. HAMMETT,
REAL ESTATE AND INSURANCE.
323 THAMES STREET.

FOR RENT.
Cottage on East Bowery street. Upper Tenement on Spring street near Postoffice, with improvements.
Lower Tenement of 5 rooms, $10 per month.
Properties for sale in all parts of Newport, R. I.
WM. LOFTUS,
234 SPRING STREET.

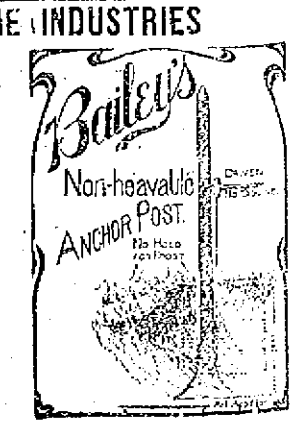
FOR SALE;
A profitable, well established
BUSINESS.
Price $4,500.
Which may be paid in cash or in real estate.
T. J. MULCAHY,
Real Estate and Insurance,
20 Broadway.

Farms on the Island
With water front, brooks and woods to make attractive country places. For sale at moderate prices.
New division of building lots adjoining
MALBONE CASTLE
Near Bellevue Avenue, at Suitable Rates.
WASHINGTON and AIKEN
Houses for rent for the winter season
FREDERICK H. PAINE.
REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
A Bargain in a Two-Tenement House,
Near the Lenthal school. Painting and papering now being done. It is certainly a chance for someone who could rent half the house and live in the other part.
—APPLY TO—
Wm. S. Cooper,
52 MILL STREET.

Steamboats and Yachts Overhauled.
Automobiles Repaired.
Winter Storage for Automobiles and Carriages
IN OUR FIRE-PROOF GARAGE.
Heated by hot water.
NEWPORT ENGINEERING WORKS, 359-365 Thames St.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRIES
By building your fence with
Put up complete on Galvan'd Iron Anchor Posts.
SPECIALTIES.
Ornamental Wire, Pipe, Tennis, Dog, Poultry, Cattle and Unclimbable Fences.
PERCY T. BAILEY,
MELVILLE STATION, R. I.



HELP WANTED

WANTED—A man on a small place a mile out of town; light work; two cows; must be strictly temperate and well recommended. Address Box 42, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Neat, intelligent boy for office. Give references, and state salary expected, and age. Address Box 43, Daily News Office.

WANTED—Men and boys to learn plumbing, plastering, bricklaying, electrical trades; free catalogue; positions secured; tuition fifty dollars. Coyne Bros., Trade Schools, New York City.

GENERAL WANTS.

WANTED—Self-feeding stove of good size. Address or telephone Mrs. Charles Weaver, West Main road.

INFORMATION WANTED. Address of one Fred Wells. Please address Box 6, Daily News Office.

WANTED—I will pay spot cash for household furniture of every description; also feather beds and men's cast-off clothing. Send postal. Will call. Address Cash, Box 31, Newport.

LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Dec. 4, large sum of money in bills, in leather pocketbook. Liberal reward if returned to Box F. Daily News Office.

LOST—From One Mile Corner, a St. Bernard pup. Reward if returned to Findlay's greenhouse, Gibbs avenue.

FOUND—Pocketbook, with small sum of money. Owner may have same by paying charges and proving property. Apply 91 Warner street.

FOR RENT, ROOMS AND BOARD

WARM ROOMS—Two, centrally located, gas, bath. $2.00 a week. Address Box M, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Tenement of five large rooms at 16 Howard street.

WANTED—By a young married couple, a furnished flat or tenement; all improvements. Yearly lease if desired. Address Box 34, Daily News Office.

TO LET—At 18 Barney street, a pleasant upper tenement of 8 rooms and toilet. Rent $16. Inquire at 13 Bay View avenue.

TO LET—Two tenements at 42 Walnut street, upper and lower. Apply to Wm. E. Coggeshall, Middletown, Melville Station.

TO LET—Cottage on Wesley street, with all modern improvements. Apply to 15 Park street.

FOR RENT—Lower flat 6 Rhode Island avenue. 7 rooms and bath. Hot water heat. New plumbing. Apply on premises.

TO LET—Large, square, front room; 2 small rooms; all improvements; best location. Telephone. Winter rates $1.50 per week up. Apply 39 School street.

TO LET—Large, airy, furnished rooms; steam heat, use of bath, 5 minutes' from Washington square, in most pleasant part of city. Address Box 16, Daily News Office.

TO LET—Upper tenement 47 Extension street, seven rooms. To suitable party with small family, $10 per month in advance. William Mathers, 51 Pelham street.

TO LET—Five-room upstairs tenement, in new modern house at 25 C. Narragansett avenue. Rent $13 in advance. Call at 29.

TO RENT—House 9 Ledyard place; 8 rooms. Rent $20. Inquire 11 Ledyard place or C. Biesel, 256 Thames street.

FOR RENT—Two cottages of 9 rooms each, with town water and toilet, overlooking Narragansett Bay on west side of Jamestown. Low rent. Inquire of Capt. Geo. H. Carr, Jamestown.

TO LET—Pleasant furnished rooms, near Touro Park, with or without board, in private family. Hot water heat, bath, telephone. $2 up. Address Box 56, Daily News Office.

TO LET—A small cottage. Rent $10. No water rates. Apply at 31 Bath road.

TO LET—There is one office and one only to rent in the Daily News building. It is on the first floor above the street. It is one of the larger rooms, has fine light and steam heat, janitor's service and use of lavatory. Apply at the Daily News Office.

EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.

Employment Office.

MRS. M. A. ROSS,

Successor to the late Mrs. Knutson.

541 Spring street, cor. Narragansett Ave.
This business will be continued in the future on the same approved system and extensive scale as in the past.
First-class help can be found at this office.
Telephone 103.

Notice of Removal.

MRS. N. McMAHON begs to inform her patrons and friends that she has removed her Employment Bureau from 22 John street to 39 John street and that business will be carried on as heretofore in a prompt and satisfactory manner. Open during winter. Telephone 915.

MRS. HODGSON,
INTELLIGENCE OFFICE.

Telephone 788.
55 Broadway. Opposite City Hall.

MASSAGE AND CHIROPODISTS.

DR. E. C. HOLLOWAY,
CHIROPODIST and ELECTROLYSIAN
Ingrowing Nails, Hair Moles, Warts removed (painless). Massage. Open Evenings. Telephone 841-2. Office 73 Spring.

Mrs. M. F. Johnson, of New Bedford,
CHIROPODIST,
Will be in Newport December 5 and 6. Orders left at T. M. Seabury's will receive prompt attention.

Manicure. Chiropody.
HELEN A. MURRAY,
13 Pope Street.
Scalp Massage. Children's Hair Cutting
Tel. 755.

Ice Cream
and Ices,

Fresh-Made Candies,

Chocolates
and Bon Bons

Cakes Plain and Fancy.

H. D. FRASCH.

Telephone 987.

M. BIESEL,

Embroideries, Stamped Goods

And all Materials, Yarns, Wool, Hand-Made, Knit and Crochet Goods, Toys, Dolls, Notions, Stamping, Plaiting and Pinking. Beads.
160 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

ELECTIONS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Campaign Brisk and License Question a Vital Issue.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Thirteen Massachusetts cities held their annual elections today. National and state party lines were not strictly adhered to, there being various so-called citizen and independent movements in several of the municipalities. The campaigns, in nearly every instance, have been exceedingly brisk, and for the 13 cities there are 35 mayoralty candidates.

The license question in many places has been made a vital issue, and in general a good vote was expected to be brought out. The day was fair and one of the coldest of the season. In 10 of the cities the chief executive sought re-election.

The cities which elect are: Brockton, Fitchburg, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lawrence, Marlboro, New Bedford, Northampton, Pittsfield, Quincy Springfield, Taunton and Waltham.

For the number of mayoralty candidates Haverhill heads the list with six. Roswell L. Wood, Republican seeks re-election over Daniel H. McGuire (Democrat); Frank E. Watson (Citizen); Albert E. Webster, (Clean Politics); Walter S. Hodgson, (Constitutional Citizen), and Joseph W. Bean, Socialist.

In Brockton the race is between James E. Handrahan (Democrat); John S. Kent (Republican) and William H. Clifford (Socialist).

Mayor James H. McMahon, (Independent Citizen) of Fitchburg seeks re-election over Herbert E. Jennison (Citizen) and Henry L. Rice, (Socialist).

Gloucester, which generally has a large field of candidates, this year has four for the mayor's chair, the present incumbent, George E. McDonald (Republican,citizen and nomination papers), struggling against Carleton H. Parsons (municipal reform); Henry H. Parsons (people's candidate) and William Stephens (citizen). Mayor John P. Kane (Democrat) seeks another term in Lawrence and is opposed by Robert F. Pickles (Republican). In Marlboro Mayor Henry Parsons (Republican) and Edward F. Brown have waged a bitter campaign. New Bedford once more has Charles S. Ashley (citizens party), mayor for 13 terms, who retired from the contest last year in the lists, this time in opposition to the present incumbent, Thomas Thompson (people's party). City Clerk E. I. Clapp (Republican) seeks higher honors in Northampton, over Joseph L. Fowler (Democrat). Pittsfield is divided between Mayor Allen H. Bagg (Republican) and William D. McInnes (Democrat). Four candidates seek honors in Quincy, James Thompson (Republican) fighting for another term against William T. Shea (Democrat), Emery L. Crane (citizens nominee) and Charles J. Axberg(Socialist). Springfield has two regular old party candidates in Edward H. Lathrop (Democrat) and William E. Sanderson (Republican). With both the Republican and Democratic nominations, Mayor John B. Tracy of Taunton looked for another term and in Waltham John L. Harvey (Republican) and present mayor ran against John J. Burns (Democrat).

DEATH OF JUDGE WISWELL.

Deceased Was Chief Justice of the Maine Supreme Court.

BOSTON, Dec. 4.—Chief Justice Andrew P. Wiswell of the Maine suprem court, died suddenly today. Death was due to heart disease. Judge Wiswell and his wife had been staying in Boston for about a week. Yesterday afternoon the judge was taken ill and a doctor was called. He found Judge Wiswell suffering from an attack of heart trouble which he was able, temporarily, to relieve. The relief did not last however, and it was necessary for the doctor to return twice during the day. At 2 o'clock today the doctor received another call, and when he arrived at the hotel he found that death had come to the patient. Judge Wiswell's home was in Ellsworth, Me. He was appointed chief justice in 1900.

Judge Wiswell was born in Ellsworth, Me., in 1852 and leaves no family besides a widow. He was a Speaker of the state legislature in 1891 and two years later was appointed a judge of the supreme court. In 1900 he was made chief justice and was to be re-appointed next month. He was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1873.

SECURE ROOSEVELT'S PORTRAIT

Recovered by Detective and Now in Hands of Police.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4.—Following closely upon the recovery of the portrait of the late Secretary of State John Hay, the portrait of President Roosevelt, the last of the missing pictures alleged to have been secured under false pretences from Artist William D. Murphy of New York, by one William J. Wilson, was recovered last evening by Detective Herbert A. Caffrey and is now in the possession of the local police. With the recovery of this painting the mystery surrounding the disappearance of the likenesses of Roosevelt, McKinley, Hay and Hanna is cleared up, as the portraits of Hanna and McKinley were recovered in Philadelphia, while those of Hay and Roosevelt have been secured here. The police refuse to make public the name of the person from whom the painting was recovered, but it was stated that this person purchased the painting supposedly in good faith for $125.

WAS EXPERT TRACK BUILDER.

Aged Veteran of Civil War Found Frozen to Death.

EAST PROVIDENCE, Dec. 4.—William Farrell, 76 years old, known all over New England as an expert track builder, was found today frozen to death in his little hut where he lived. Farrell was a veteran of the Civil war and at one time was the most expert track builder that the old Boston & Providence railroad employed. Seven years ago his wife died and since her death he had been living in a lonely little hut. The door of the house was found open by a school boy who, peering inside, saw the man's body lying on the floor. The police were notified but the man expired in the arms of an officer before medical assistance could arrive.

SCHOONER TOTAL LOSS.

Bound to Gloucester With Fish and Struck Reef Buoy.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 4.—The 25-ton fishing schooner Fortuna, owned by her master, Captain Tower, and Sawyer Bros. of Jonesport, is a total loss near Alden's rock, just outside the harbor. Only the topmasts are out of water. The schooner, which was bound from Jonesport to Gloucester with fish, struck Trundy's reef buoy, and sprang a leak. Captain Tower and the other members of the crew landed a dory and rowed into the harbor. The Fortuna was built at Deer Island in 1894.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF FAILURE.

Chicago Professor Scores Socialism in Discussion of Labor Question.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—During a discussion of the labor question Professor J. Laurence Laughlin of the University of Chicago, told the members of the Citizens' Industrial Association of America, whose guest he was at a banquet last night, that socialism is the philosophy of failure. He declared further that in allying themselves with it, men admitted themselves failures, and asked society to do for them what they had been unable to accomplish for themselves.

Other speakers at the banquet were C. W. Post, president of the association, and J. Van Cleave of St. Louis. The latter, in responding to the toast, "The President of the United States" extolled President Roosevelt for his conduct in steering a middle course in labor questions and applying the law to "capitalistic trusts and labor trusts." In conclusion, he said: "Gentlemen, I do not re-nominate Theodore Roosevelt for President in 1908; he is already re-nominated in the hearts of the American people."

M'GOVERN INSANE.

Taken to Observation Ward of Kings County Hospital.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Terence McGovern, the prize fighter, who is matched to fight "Young" Corbett in Baltimore late in January, was taken to the observation ward of the Kings County Hospital in Brooklyn today for examination as to his sanity. Accompanied by his wife and stepfather, Joseph Kenny, McGovern arrived from Washington today and went to his home in Brooklyn. According to the police, he acted in so peculiar a manner at his home that Mrs. McGovern was frightened. He then left the house and probed with a stick into the ash barrels along the curb. When the wagons came to remove the ashes McGovern is said to have pursued the drivers with his stick, but said he was doing it playfully. A policeman took him to the police station where McGovern was examined by Dr. Howell of the Seney Hospital, who said the fighter appeared to be insane. McGovern went to the hospital without protest.

BECOMES ROMAN CATHOLIC.

Episcopal Clergyman of Evanston, Ill., Renounces His Faith.

CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Rev. Henry C. Granger, for eight years rector of St. Mathew's Episcopal Church, Evanston, announced yesterday that he had declared allegiance to the Roman Catholic faith. In the Catholic church he is a simple layman. Mr. Granger, according to the statement of a friend, was formerly a Presbyterian clergyman and conformed to the belief of the Episcopal church 18 years ago.

NIP IT IN THE BUD.

First Appearance of Dandruff a Forerunner of Future Baldness.

That such is the case has been conclusively proven by scientific research. Prof. Unna, the noted European skin specialist, declares that dandruff is the burrowed-up cuticle of the scalp, caused by parasites destroying the vitality in the hair bulb. The hair becomes lifeless and, in time, falls out. This can be prevented.

Newbro's Herpicide kills this dandruff germ, and restores the hair to its natural softness and abundancy.

Herpicide is now used by thousands of people—all satisfied that it is the most wonderful hair preparation on the market to-day.

Sold by leading druggists. Send 10c. in stamps for sample to The Herpicide Co., Detroit, Mich.

John M. Callahan, Special Agent.

For the latest inventions in

Optical Goods,

The most complete stock, the finest work and most reasonable prices go to

VAUGHAN,

The Optician, 104 Broadway.

Eyes Examined.
Fine Repairing.

TRUNKS.

STEAMER,
DRESS,
HAT.

SUIT CASES,
TRAVELING BAGS
and
SUPPLIES.

REPAIRING.

Henry Biesel & Sons,

266 Thames St. Tel. 383.

F. W. PUTMAN, OPT. D.,
Scientific Refractionist and Dispensing Optician.

NOTICE.

Slightly used household furniture of every description, cheap for cash. Also antiques, brass and copper goods.

Newport Furniture Bazaar,
163 THAMES STREET.

This Bank solicits the checking-accounts of firms and individuals and extends to such customers every reasonable courtesy and facility.

National Exchange Bank,

38 Washington Square.

VILLAGE TO BE SOLD.

Was Formerly An Important Manufacturing Centre.

SUTTON, Mass., Dec. 4.—The village of Wilkinsonville in the eastern part of this town, was scheduled to be sold at public auction today, either whole or in lots to suit. The place was once one of the most important manufacturing villages on the Blackstone river, but of late years the business has gradually dwindled. Besides the mills, which when in operation had 341 looms and produced a weekly average of 2,000 pieces of print cloth, the estate consists of 19 houses and 42 tenements, a store, hall and boarding house. The cotton mill has been idle since 1897 and most of the operatives left for other places.

Paint Insurance.

It is possible, it having been made so by the Colonial, a paint guaranteed to be absolutely pure and commended by every painter who has used it. It contains more Carbonate of Lead than any other paint, ground differently, as shown by its fineness of texture. Let the cost of sufficient paint to paint your house represent the PREMIUM. The POLICY is an endowment, without options, as you will receive these returns:
First. Wood preserved.
Second. Premises beautified.
Third. Permanency of results.
For Sale by
WM. B. SCOTT & CO.,
8 & 10 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS TERESA HUGHES,
Pupil of Miss Florence G. Carley,
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Address 267 Spring street.
Terms 25c. an hour. Lessons day or evening.

LOURY LOUIS,
Teacher of Piano, Organ and Singing. Italian method. Studio 11 Congdon avenue. Terms $6 per quarter. Lessons day or evening, at pupil's residence of desired.

H. WOOD THOMPSON,
(Pupil Frank H. Mather, L. A. R. M., London and A. R. C. M., London) (Organist First Presbyterian Church).
Teacher of Organ and Piano.
The Manse, corner Bull and Mt. Vernon streets.

DAISY ELIZABETH STENHOUSE,
(Pupil of Mrs. Thomas W. Freeborne)
TEACHER OF PIANO.
Special attention paid to beginners.

Dancing School.

Odd Fellows' Hall, Mondays.
Children's Class at 5:30, Lessons 25c.
Evening Class at 8:30, Lessons 50c.
MR. AND MRS. JOHN DUGAN.

MISS OPITZ
(Of Dresden and New York).
Instructress in Piano and German.
ADDRESS 31 CLARKE STREET.
Telephone Number 1054.

NEWPORT HOTELS.

The Mumford Cottage,
41 SCHOOL STREET.
Furnished rooms, with all improvements, with or without board, at reasonable terms. All home cooking.
Tel. 1702. MRS. A. MACPHIE.

NEW PERRY HOUSE.

Washington Square.
F. H. WISWELL, Prop.
Newly furnished and Modern
10 Suites with Bath.
Rooms $1.00 Day and Up
EUROPEAN PLAN

UNITED STATES HOTEL

LATELY REFURNISHED AND UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.
Open the Entire Year.
Reduced rates by the week or month.
W. PETERSEN, Prop.

Cleveland House

27 Clarke Street.

Modern in every respect.
Rooms—Single, Double or en Suite.
All Home Cooking.
Table Board a Specialty.
People desiring nice, quiet, pleasant apartments, permanent or transient, Apply to Cornelius Moriarty, Prop.

D. J. SULLIVAN & CO.,

508 Thames St., Tel. 575.

DEALERS IN

Old Co's Lehigh, Egg and Furnace
Lykens Valley stove,
Wilkesbarre and Lorberry

COAL

ALL SIZES.

Oak, Hickory and Pine Wood.

LIVERY STABLES.

George P. Lawton,

Park Stables and
Carriage Repository,

Touro and Spring Streets

We have a number of Carriages and Wagons on hand, left over, we can give you at a bargain.

New Station Wagon, second-hand Coupe Rockaway,
Two New Top Box Buggies
New & Second-hand Runabouts,
New and Second-hand Goddards,
New and Second-hand Concords,
New Light Spring Dray,
New Two-Horse Express Wagon, 8-foot body.
New Light Express Wagon,
New Fancy Store Wagons,
New and Second-hand Surreys.

Will make price low, as we do not wish to carry over winter.

HORSE CLIPPING.

We are now ready to clip your horses—clip while you wait, or will furnish a horse while yours is being done.
Telephone 122.

CLIP YOUR HORSES

Before cold weather. Easier to clean, use less feed. No Waiting, horse to use if you want it.

Cooke's Stable,

MARLBOROUGH ST. Tel. 1013.

Horses called for and returned.

COAL AND WOOD.

Coal! Coal!!

SUSQUEHANNA,
WILKESBARRE,
LEHIGH,
LYKENS VALLEY, ETC.
FURNACE, EGG, STOVE and CHESTNUT.
POCAHONTAS FOR STEAM PURPOSES and CANNEL FOR OPEN GRATES.

WOOD! WOOD!!

SOUTHERN PINE, HICKORY, OAK, MAPLE and EASTERN PINE SAWED AND SPLIT AS DESIRED. SOUTHERN PINE, KINDLINGS.

PINNIGER & MANCHESTER CO.

Perry Mill Wharf. 341 Thames St.
Telephone 144.

WILKESBARRE,
Lorberry, Lehigh,
and Lykens Valley

COAL

IN ALL SIZES.

Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood.

Gardiner B. Reynolds Co.,

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Telephone 222.

The Newport Journal
AND WEEKLY NEWS,
is especially adapted for mailing.

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For the Holidays,

Drawn on all parts of the World at
Lowest Rates.

Newport Trust Co.,

303 Thames Street.

Banking Business?

You Have More or Less of It.
Possibly it is with us. Such being the case you know something of our service. But if not a patron, would it not be well for you to become one?

AQUIDNECK NATIONAL BANK,

United States Depositary,

286 Thames Street.

FINANCIAL.

New Jersey Mineral Co.
The beauty of this company is this: It will not be necessary for us to spend tens of thousands of dollars in the erection of costly smelters, crushers, etc., as offers have been made to buy outright the ore as it comes from the shaft at Franklin Furnace, by agents of the Krupp Steel Co. of Germany, and also one of the largest zinc refining companies in Belgium.
It simply means that your money can be put to work quicker, that your dividends will be larger, and that you will receive them more promptly. $12.50 a share.
Geo. A. Pritchard, Agent,
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J. J. Quinlan & Co.,

OF BOSTON.

Newport Branch, Rooms 1 and 2,
Kinsley Building, over
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STOCKS,
GRAIN
—AND—
COTTON.

Moderate Margins. No Interest Charges. Prompt Service. Private room for ladies.
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New York.

BANKERS.

BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.,
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LEAVE YOUR ORDERS
—FOR—
Squash Pie,
Mince Pie
—AND—
Fruit Cake.
—AT—
LIBBY'S, 9 Broadway.

ESTIMATES

Given for repairing and painting carriages and automobiles.

FLUDDER BROS.,

15 OLD BEACH ROAD.

If you like Coffee but dare not drink it, try Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee. It is true that real Coffee does disturb the Stomach, Heart and Kidneys. But Dr. Shoop's Health Coffee has not a grain of true coffee in it. Being made from parched grains, malt, etc., it forms a wholesome, food-like drink, yet having the true flavor of Old Java and Mocha Coffee. "Made in a minute." Call at our store for a free sample. Sold by John M. Callahan.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, Wall Street, Dec. 4.—The stock market opened firm, with Amalgamated Copper at 114½, American Smelting 154⅝, American Locomotive 76⅛, Anaconda 288½, Atchison 104⅛, Baltimore & Ohio 119⅝, Canadian 196½, Colorado Fuel & Iron 55⅝, Erie 45⅛, Louisville 147¼, Missouri Pacific 95¼, New York Central 134⅛, Northern Pacific 223¾, Norfolk & Western 95¼, Ontario & Western 49⅝, Pennsylvania 139⅝, Reading 149, Rock Island 32¼, St. Paul 153⅜, Southern Railway 31⅝, Southern Pacific 95⅝, Union Pacific 188⅝, United States Steel 48½, United States Steel preferred 105.

10—Opening prices of stocks were higher than last night with very few exceptions. The volume of dealings was small and prices changed generally narrow. Delaware & Hudson rose two, Northern Pacific 1, and New York Central and Mexican Central large fractions. Atchison and Chesapeake & Ohio fell a point and American Express two.

11—An easier tone developed after the opening, but the re-action did not proceed far before it was checked by the bidding up of the Vanderbilt and other well known stocks. The majority of the active stocks fluctuated within a range of ½ or less. Delaware & Hudson moved up 3½, Northwestern 3¼. New York, Chicago & St. Louis first preferred 5. New York Central and Virginia Iron 2⅝, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis 2 and several other stocks 1 to 2.

Noon—Money on call, steady at 15 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 to 6½. Stocks usually dormant held a conspicuous place in the tradings. Some of the usually active stocks were shaded on realizing to level slightly below last night. New York Central was strongly held and Pennsylvania and Great Northern preferred, American Car, National Biscuit, People's Gas and General Electric gained a point or more.

[Furnished by J. J. Quinlan & Co., 290 Thames Street.]

New York, Dec 4, 1906.

	Closing
Am Car F Com	45½
Am Sugar Com	133 7/8
Am Loco Com	75½
Am Smelting Com	152⅞
Am Ice Com	88½
Amalgamated	113⅝
Anaconda	286¼
Atchison Com	103⅝
Atchison Pfd	101⅜
Baltimore & Ohio Com	119½
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	79⅜
Canadian Pac	186¼
Ches & Ohio	57⅞
Col Southern	38½
Col. Southern 1st	61[illegible]
Col. Southern 2d	58⅝
Col. Fuel & I.	55
Chi. & Alton	29½
Chi. Gt. West.	18
Chi Mil. & St. P.	151½
Chi. R. I. & Pac.	31⅝
Con. Gas.	139½
Den. R. G.	40⅝
Del. & Hudson	229
Erie Com.	45½
Erie 1st	76
Erie 2d	68
Ill. Cen.	175
Int. Paper	18½
Louis. & Nash.	146¼
Manhattan	143¾
Mex Cen.	25¼
Missouri Pac	91⅝
Mo. K. T. Co.	42⅝
Mo. K. & T. Pfd.	73⅝
N. Y. Central	135¾
Norf. & Westn.	95
Ont. & Westn.	49
Pacific Mail	41
Penna. R. R.	139½
Peo. Gas (Chgo).	92⅝
Pressed Steel	55¼
Reading Com.	147⅜
Rep. I. & S. Com.	38
Rep. I. & S. Pfd.	101
Southern Pac.	94⅝
U. S. Rubber Com.	51½
U. S. Rubber Pfd.	101
U. S. Steel Com.	47⅝
U. S. Steel Pfd.	105
Wabash Com.	20½
Western Union	86½

IMPORTED PRINTS,

French and English.

Call and Examine our Collection.

Wiseman

112 BELLEVUE AVENUE.

HANLEY'S PEERLESS ALE is brewed to meet the discriminating tastes of our customers. We offer the India Pale, a heavy full stock ale; the Half Stock, a medium heavy, light tonic ale; and the Pale Export, a very popular light ale; thus meeting the tastes and needs of all.

Get the Best.

The range that consumes the least coal and gives the most heat for result, the range that will give most hot water for the coal burned, the range that will keep a fire two days on one hod of coal, the range that will last a lifetime and will burn least coal is

Spear's New Cooking Range.

For Sale in this City by

WILLIAM K. COVELL,

Sole Agent.

HERRMANN,

Silversmith and Jeweler.

Diamonds, Watches,

Cut Class, Leather Goods,

Art Objects,

Large Watch Display

To select a watch properly we must have a large assortment to pick from or visit several stores. We carry a comprehensive stock of the various styles of the best American Watches—The Elgin and Waltham.

Men's 14 K Gold Watches as low as $25.00

Ladies' 14 K Gold Watches as low as $20.00

An excellent Watch for a boy at $9.50

204 Thames St.

Cold Weather Coming!

Order now Scranton and Wilkesbarre Coal for Winter Use.

Abram Almy Co.

PRESERVED

GERMAN STRAWBERRIES.

Tall Cylinder Bottles, large fancy fruit, per jar, 49c.

Gordon & Dilworth's Brandy Green Gages, quart jars, 75c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Brandy White Cherries, 1½ pint jars, 75c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved White Cherries, quart jars, 90c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved Red Cherries, quart jars, 90c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved Strawberries, quart jars, 90c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved Strawberries, pint jars, 45c.
Gordon & Dilworth's Preserved limes, quart jars, 65c.

JAS. H. DRURY & CO.,

243 & 245 Thames Street.

Florida Grape-Fruit,

California and Malaga Grapes.

BURLINGAME & CARRY.

HOWARD,

Painting Contractor.

Best Work in Every Branch of the Business.

OFFICE, 31 EVERETT STREET

Christmas

Being less than four weeks away, may we suggest that you make your selection at as early a day as possible.

An early selection in many cases saves a disappointment

Delivery may be made at any time.

BARNEY'S MUSIC STORE.

TO REDUCE OUR STOCK OF

CANNED GOODS

WE OFFER THE FOLLOWING AT CUT PRICES:

Lemon Cling Peaches,	22c a can
Bartlett Pears,	22c a can
Greengage Plums,	22c a can
Yellow Egg Plums,	22c a can
Blueberries for pies,	14c a can
Defense Pears,	16c a can
Pineapple, sliced and grated,	22c a can
Yellow Egg Plums, Aquid. Brand,	28c a can
Tom Thumb Peas, very small,	16c a can
1st Quality E. J. Peas,	10c a can
French Peas,	24c a can
Fancy Maine Corn,	10c a can
Windsor Kernelled Corn,	12c a can
Windsor Succotash,	12c a can
Spinach and Dandelions,	15c a can

F. P. GARRETTSON & CO.,

16 & 20 Washington Sq., Newport, R. I.

"BILLOW"

Barge "Billow," has arrived in with a cargo of "Red Ash" coal in "Stove" and "Chestnut" sizes, also "Lehigh" coal for boilers and heaters.

All other kinds of coal in stock and fresh from the mines.

The PERRY BROS. COAL CO.

GOVERNMENT WORK.

Liberal Estimates for Army and Naval Stations, Including New Torpedo Factory.

The annual estimates for governmental work in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, sent to Congress yesterday by the Secretary of the Treasury include: For the purchase of about 24¾ acres of land near Dutch Island, to provide a water supply for the soldiers at Fort Greble, $30,000 (last year an estimate of $100,000 was submitted for the same property, but the commissioners of appointment believed it to be worth much less); maintenance of Newport Naval War College, $21,500; maintenance of Newport Torpedo Station, $65,600; rebuilding the oldest section of sea wall $5,000; ferry slip at the Government landing, $7,500; torpedo factory, with equipment of tools, engines, boilers and necessary equipment, $155,000; one chemist, $2,500; one clerk, $1,200; one draftsman, $1,500; Government Landing at Newport, including steel floats, fences, dredging and general improvements, $7,840; maintenance of Naval Training Station, Coasters' Harbor Island, $81,000; Pawtucket river, continuing improvement, $160,000; Pawcatuck river, Rhode Island and Connecticut, continuing improvement and maintenance, $23,000; Great Salt Pond, Block Island, continuing improvement, $30,000, completing improvement and maintenance of harbor at Block Island, $20,000; establishment of a fog signal at Plum Beach Light Station, $1,343.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Rhode Island Lodge, No. 12, I. O. O. F., at its meeting last evening elected the following officers for the year beginning in January:

Noble Grand—James M. Pate.
Vice Grand—Albert J. Kessell.
Recording Secretary—Gustavus Simpson, P. G.
Financial Secretary—C. Philip Frank, P. G.
Treasurer—John M. Taylor, P. G.
Organist—William D. Tew, P. G.
Trustees—James T. Wright, William D. Tew, P. G., William Hall.

The Italian Progressive Benefit Society has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Anthony M. Marolda.
Vice President—Rocco Barone.
Treasurer—Albert Visco.
Recording Secretary—V. Pascale.
Trustees—John P. Pinto, Michael DeCotis, Peter Coca.
Relief Committee—A. Flocca, Marco Cristiano, Michael P. Pinto, D. Fugarda.
Color Bearer—Sylveste Ferraris.
Marshal—Daniel Spera.
Physician—M. H. Sullivan, M. D.

Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians, as its annual meeting elected the following officers for the year:

President—James P. Keefe.
Vice President—Michael J. Kelly.
Recording Secretary—James W. Blake.
Financial Secretary—Patrick Costello.
Treasurer—Michael F. Kelly.
Physician—E. V. Murphy, M. D.

Bartenders' Union, Local No 121, has elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Edward J. Sanipaugh.
Vice President—R. A. McCarroll.
Secretary and Treasurer—P. J. Sullivan.
Recording Secretary—R. D. Graham.
Inspector—William Horgan.
Inside Guard—Alfred F. Kratzert.
Chaplain—John P. Moy.

PORTSMOUTH.

[Regular correspondence of the News.]

Mrs. Charles Wilson is visiting in New York.

Mrs. David Brown moved Saturday from the David Albro house at Mitchell's lane to the house of the East Main road recently vacated by Mr. Andrew Walker, belonging to Mr. B. Frank Borden.

The Oliphant Reading Club will meet this week with Mrs. Susan Main at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Andrew Walker, on Friday afternoon, subject, "Industries of the United States."

The King's Daughters will meet Thursday with Mrs. Frederick A. Field.

Rev. Oswald Chambers of Perth, Scotland, will speak at the meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society of Friends, at Mr. Isaac B. Macomber's Friday afternoon. Having but recently returned from his labors as a missionary in Japan, it is expected that he will speak on that subject. Supper will be served and in the evening a musical and literary entertainment will be given by the young people.

Miss Fannie Clarke has been guest for the past three weeks of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Freeborn.

Dr. Francis P. Conway has tendered his resignation as a member of the school committee, as he feel unable to give proper time to its duties.

The pupils from this town attending the Moses Brown School spent the Thanksgiving holidays with their parents.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard R. Macomber entertained at Thanksgiving Mr. Isaac B. Macomber, Miss Gertrude E. Macomber and Mr. Richard Chase of Taunton.

The Active Culture Club held its last meeting with Mrs. Fred Sherman, with a good attendance of members and several guests. The topic, "Scotland," was interesting; there were readings from Stoddard's lecture on the subject, with quotations from Robert Burns. The next meeting will be held with Mrs. Henry Almy, the subject to be "The Odyssey," with quotations from the Iliad.

Notice!

Beautiful Flowering Plants,

Palms, Ferns, etc.

—AT—

196 Thames St. H. J. Hass.

BROADWAY STORE ENTERED.

Burglars Attempt to Open Isaac Levy's Safe, But Steal only Small Articles.

A robbery was committed in the dry goods store of Isaac Levy at 76 Broadway some time between midnight Saturday and 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The rear door, leading to a court on West Broadway, was forced open with a chisel or jimmy and the place was thoroughly ransacked for anything of value which could be carried away.

Mr. Levy discovered the robbery when he went to his store Sunday afternoon. He went into the rear room to see that everything was right and found that things were strewn over the floor. The back door was standing open, and upon making an investigation he found that the door had been forced and the hooks which held it were ripped out of the frame. The door leading into the main store also showed marks, where the robbers tried to open it but were not successful.

Mr. Levy notified the police and Inspector Griffith was detailed to the case. When the police arrived they made an investigation and found that the safe had been tampered with. An attempt had been made to break off the combination knob with a hammer, as there were a dozen of 15 marks on the door, around the knob. But the person who used the hammer must have been a poor shot, as not one blow came within a quarter of an inch of hitting the numbered dial around the knob.

Mr. Oliver F. Wilcox, grocer at 72 Broadway, was in his store about 1 o'clock Sunday morning and heard strange noises in the rear; but he does not know the cause, as he made no investigation. The only loss which Mr. Levy could find was a pair of stockings, taken from a box. Mr. Levy has not taken an account of stock yet, and as things in the rear room were scattered around he does not know what he has lost.

The safe stands in a rear room and cannot be seen from the street, and burglars would have a good chance to work at it all night without being seen by the officer on the beat.

THE OPENING DANCE.

Fort Adams Amusement Association Entertains Officers and Their Families and Other Guests.

The opening dance of the Fort Adams Amusement Association was held in the new gymnasium at the fort last night and was largely attended by the officers, their families and guests from town. The Seventh band, artillery corps, John T. Freeman leader, gave a concert before the event and furnished the music for the dancing.

The decorations were pretty, the hall being strung with streamers of bunting, the national colors, and colored electric lights. The large electric star which was on the ramparts for the Carnival celebration was set up at one end of the hall and at the other was a large "Welcome" electric sign, draped with large American flags. A "Moonlight" waltz was danced, to the light from a large number of hidden electric lights, and the effect was excellent. Master Electrician Ralph Hussey, assisted by Private Haas, had charge of the electrical arrangements.

Among the guests present were Major, Mrs. and Miss Gibson, Captain Lanza, Lieutenant, Mrs. and Miss Metcalf, Lieutenant and Mrs. McKay, Lieutenant Phipps and Lieutenant Upham. A large number came from Newport in special launches and the trip was not very pleasant, as the sea was running high and the waves broke over the boats.

The management of the floor was well conducted by Quartermaster Sergeant Gerth, assisted by Corporal Cochran.

Monday dances will be held during the remainder of the winter in the new gymnasium.

RECEIVING THE RETURNS TO-NIGHT.

Election at this late date interferes with one established custom of the News—the display of the returns by stereopticon. The weather is altogether too frigid to think of asking people to wait in the street for the returns, while with such high wind as is prevailing it would be impracticable to keep the screen in suitable condition to make a reasonable showing on it. Accordingly it is the purpose to throw open a suite of rooms on the third floor, where the returns will be announced as fast as they are received.

NOW

Is the time to buy a

Dinner Set.

Thirty-five patterns to select from.

ERASTUS P. ALLAN,

131 & 133 Thames Street.

WHITE ASH COAL.

CANNEL COAL

NO. 2 CHESTNUT.

RED ASH COAL.

Heirs of George Gowen,

Telephone 915.

BOWEN'S WHARF.

SAWED WOOD.

KINDLING WOOD.

NOW IS THE TIME

And this is the place to buy pianos that have been rented. Good as new and at lowest prices possible.

ROGERS MUSIC STORE.

210 Thames Street.

CHAMPION'S LINE

Naphtha Launches, Sail and Rowboats.

The new launch Twentieth Century, now in commission, is a handsome and speedy boat and is to let by hour, day or week.

Kinsley's Wharf, foot of Pelham St. Tel. 271-3.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

Reports of Receiver and Master In Macomber Case Approved.

Assignment of Cases for the Coming Two Weeks in the Supreme Court.

In the superior court Monday afternoon, Judge Sweetland presided and quite a little business was done.

The case of Jones vs. House Cleaning Company was re-assigned to January 5 for hearing in Providence, on a motion for a new trial.

In the petition of Henrietta Estes orders were entered for the taking of the depositions of Edward A. Estes and others in Washington and John W. Lawton and others in Fall River.

The case of Macomber vs. Macomber was taken up. The report of John T. Gardiner, receiver, and that of Herbert L. Dyer, special master, were in, and Colonel Sheffield asked their confirmation, etc. Mr. Burdick appeared on the question of dower, etc. The receiver was appointed last June, pending the partition. He reported receipts of about $875, including $100 rent of the camp ground, $147 for fruit, etc. He reported a balance, after expenditures, of $492. He charged $100 for his services, and there was some discussion about that. He was put on the stand and testified that he had collected rents, some at considerable trouble; had rented one place, looked after labor, attended to the fruit, etc. It took a good deal of his time. He didn't seek the job.

About this time the grand jury, which had been hung up by the absence of one of its number, a prominent Newporter whom all efforts to locate failed until he arrived, came in with three indictments.

Two were against Valentine G. Palmer of Little Compton for breaking and entering a building and larceny. He was arraigned and the case proved to be abstracting hens, which defendant is alleged to have sold. He pleaded not guilty and gave $300 bail in each case, with Samuel P. Palmer of Little Compton as surety.

The third was against Thomas Hafey of Fall River, for assault with a loaded revolver on John Carroll, at Tiverton September 27. He pleaded not guilty and gave $700 bail, with Patrick Hafey as surety.

The grand jurors were then discharged.

There was discussion as to the date of trying the Hafey case. Mr. Brown, counsel for defendant, wanted some later time. He spoke of Mrs. Hafey, whose presence was desired at the trial, as not able to attend. Another witness, vital to the defense, has gone to New York. The attorney general's docket is full and no harm would be done by waiting. Mr. Collins explained that his continuing of the other case against Hafey, in the morning, was a misunderstanding. The police say Mrs. Hafey can come to court. It was an aggravated assault and they want early trial. The arrest was immediately after the assault, last September, allowing time for defendant to prepare. The court thought no sufficient ground for delay had been shown and both cases were set for trial December 10.

Colonel Sheffield spoke as to the receiver's charge in the Macomber case. There were four farms, a very large orchard, and a dispute between the heirs. It is not easy to obtain a good man to take such a job. He even secured tenants for the short time ending at the sale of the property. The court allowed the charge and confirmed the report of the receiver, the balance in his hands to be divided equally among the six interests of the heirs.

The master's report showed the sale of the property for $23,705.18. Three of the heirs—Isaac, Mary and Richard Macomber—were purchasers. The master had $11,650, to be distributed among those who were not purchasers; that is, $3,883.33 each to Grace Macomber, trustee; Anna Macomber, and the Smileys.

Mr. Burdick brought up the matter of dower of Grace Macomber (wife of Elwood), and it was fixed at $229.89. There was a small sum from the sale of insurance policies, etc., also to be divided. The court approved the master's report and ordered distribution as therein set forth. There was no opposition to this.

At 3:22 the court adjourned to 11:15 Tuesday morning. The case set for trial on that day, Aetna Life Insurance Company vs. Philip F. Conroy, has been continued.

For Wednesday there is the case of Jenkins vs. Darrah; for Thursday, the two cases of Hall vs. Newport & Providence Street Railway; for Friday, North American Storage Company vs. John T. Reagan; James Brophy vs. P. J. O'Rourke.

Next Monday will be criminal day. The next day has a long case—Vassar et al. vs. DeBlois et al. Hnatowski vs. Johnston being set for the same day or to follow. For Wednesday, December 12, there are the two cases of First Baptist Society vs. Werner H. Manchester vs. O'Gorman and Battles vs. Robinson. For December 13 there are Warren Bros. vs. City Treasurer, DeBlois vs. Dailly, and Edgar vs. Sheedy. For the fourteenth, divorce and other hearings are in order. The above are in addition to some cases already announced, mostly short matters.

CLOTHING.

Now is the time to order that dress suit, which you have been thinking about these many days.

OTTO,

Tailor,

244 Thames St.

LIVERIES

Promptly made

Correctly designed

and carefully fitted.

NEIL McLENNAN,

Tailor,

200 Thames Street.

Hard Pine Flooring

(All grades) and a nice lot of

Cypress Boards

Just received by

A. & H. G. HAMMETT,

Lumber, Brick, Cement, Sewer Pipe, Hardware, Paints, etc.

319 & 321 THAMES STREET.

A QUIET WEDDING.

Mr. Andrew Comstock and Miss Emily Smith United in Marriage by Rev. E. H. Porter.

Last evening at the rectory of the Emmanuel Church Mr. Andrew Fletcher Comstock and Miss Emily Smith, daughter of Mrs. Cecilia Smith of 11 Dean avenue, were united in marriage by Rev. E. H. Porter. Mr. Alexander Booth, Jr., acted as best man and Miss Mary Gillies acted as bridesmaid. The bride wore a gown of white point d'esprit over white taffeta silk and a veil caught with orange blossoms. She carried a bouquet of white carnations. The bridesmaid wore a gown of white muslin de sole and also carried a bouquet of white carnations.

After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Comstock returned to the home of the bride where after receiving the congratulations of their relatives and friends everyone sat down to supper, which was followed by music and dancing until the early hours of the morning. After giving a toast to the bridal couple every one departed to their homes.

The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond brooch. The bride's gift to the bridesmaid was a twin ruby ring and the groom's gift to the best man was a pearl stickpin. Many handsome and useful presents were received by the newly married couple. Mr. and Mrs. Comstock will reside at 11 Dean avenue.

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS.

Furniture Coverings,

Furniture Repaired

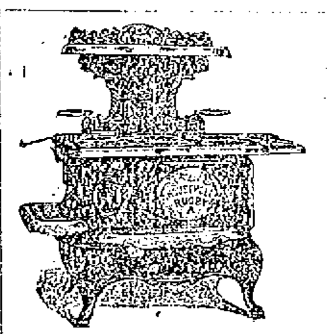
—AND—

Recovered.

Furniture Packed and Shipped or Stored.

J. W. Horton & Co.

42 CHURCH STREET.



HOW ABOUT IT?

Was your Thanksgiving dinner a SUCCESS? Was everything COOKED TO PERFECTION? NO, OF COURSE NOT. Well DON'T PUT OFF any longer what you know you ought to do. Get your wife a "Built to Bake."

HOUSEHOLD

If you are one of the FEW WHO DO NOT ALREADY KNOW, come to us and we will SHOW you why the premier of all ranges is the

HOUSEHOLD

JAMES F. MARDEN,

NEXT TO POSTOFFICE.

'Phone 851.

Wall Decorations

See the new Friezes for nursery, parlor, dens, etc. Thirty feet without repetition of design and made elastic to match perfectly in any size room.

We are also making Great Reductions in all grades of Wall Paper.

Upholstering and Cabinet Making.

JOSEPH GRAHAM,

66 & 70 Spring Street.

MAYER BLOCK.

Does your child's eye turn in when looking at a near point more than it ought to do. If so you had better have them looked over before it becomes a permanent squint. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Fine optical repairing. Phone 155.

F. W. Putman, Opt. D.,

Scientific Refractionist and Dispensing Optician,

118 Spring St. 8:30—8:00

LARGE NATIVE

SCALLOPS

(Not Soaked)

Little Mackerel, Oysters & Clams.

C. E. ASH, Market Square.

WON BY FATHER MATHEW TEAM

"Pluggers" Defeated by Two Out of Three Strings—Boys' Cabinet Loses to Crescents.

At the Father Mathew Society's alleys last evening the society team won two out of three strings from the "Pluggers." O'Brien of the winning team and W. Donovan of the losing team made the high single, 102, and W. Donovan the high three-string total, 287. The individual and team scores are as follows:

Father Mathew Society.

Smith,	89	84	93	266
O'Brien,	82	102	89	273
W. A. Donovan,	92	95	90	277
Greaney,	94	91	94	279
J. J. Sullivan,	87	90	96	263
	440	462	462	1364

"Pluggers."

W. Donovan,	88	102	97	287
P. Martin,	90	88	94	272
Peter Martin,	84	93	86	263
Kirwin,	74	79	91	244
Ebbitt,	80	81	89	250
	416	443	457	1316

The Boys' Cabinet and Crescent bowling teams rolled a match on the Young Men's Christian Association alleys last evening, the Crescents winning two out of three strings. The scores were as follows:

Crescents.

Meehan,	89	84	89	262
Kirwin,	80	76	77	233
Harrington,	77	75	81	233
McGee,	80	73	85	238
Sullivan,	78	81	83	242
	404	389	415	1208

Boys' Cabinet.

Burnham,	76	73	90	239
Arnold,	76	81	68	[illegible]
Brack,	64	80	80	224
Doe,	77	77	76	230
Spriagett,	102	75	80	257
	395	386	393	1174

AUCTION SALES.

By Thos. Burlingham, Auctioneer

AT AQUIDNECK HALL,

Thursday and Friday, Dec. 6 and 7,

AT 10 A. M.

Important Sale of Furniture

AT PUBLIC AUCTION

From the Arnold Cottage, Rhode Island Ave.

Of Mahogany Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Stands, Foot Stools, Black Walnut Dining Chair in Leather, Extension Tables, Chamber Furniture, Turkish Rugs and Carpets, Mattresses, Sideboards, Side Tables, Easy Chairs, Ladies' Desk, Bookcases, Linen Closet, Mirrors, Engravings, China and Glass, Toilet Ware, Wardrobes, Ice Chests, Kitchen Furniture.

Inspection Tuesday and Wednesday.

Auction Sale.

Will be sold at Public Auction

At William V. Hart's, Wapping Road, MIDDLETOWN,

Dec. 5, 1906, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

10 Cows, Milk Wagon, 2 Wagons, 2 Double Harnesses, Plymouth Rock Roosters, Milk Cans, 2 lots of Harness, articles too numerous to mention. Goods consigned to William V. Hart.

JAMES A. TABER, Auctioneer.

If stormy the next fair day.

Old Colony St. Ry. Co.

ELECTRIC LIGHT, HEAT AND POWER.

ILLUMINATING DEPARTMENT.

449-455 Thames St.

Telephone 28-2.

Do Not Delay.

Take advantage of this beautiful weather and have your house painted to protect it from the winter storms.

We make special prices for the months of November and December, and the Quality of our work remains the same. Ask for estimate.

Hayman & Nason,

Painters and Decorators,

19 FRANKLIN STREET.

Telephone.

Raw Hide WHIPS.

A few left at

25c.

6 ft. Whips.

For Saturday Only.

Gratrix,

96 Broadway.

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NEW BOOKS.

The Church Kalender

IS NOW READY.

Picture Framing for Christmas is in order now.

Note Paper in Fancy Boxes.

Fine Illustrated Books for the Holidays.

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Christmas Cards,

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Leather Goods,
Games,
Note Paper in Fancy boxes,
Pictures,
Xmas Decorations.

CARR'S. Tel. 633.

THE LAPPIN STORE.

Christmas News!

TO ENCOURAGE EARLY SHOPPING

In order to encourage shopping between now and Dec. 15, thereby enabling us to give our patrons better service in every way, we have decided to charge all purchases made between December 1 and 15 on the January 1907 account. Goods purchased between December 15 and December 31 will be charged to December account as usual.

Goods will be held for future delivery.

We solicit accounts of all responsible parties. Goods purchased one month to be paid for before the 10th of the month following.

Apply at Credit Office.

We ask you to look at our

Plain and Fancy Holly and Flowered Christmas Boxes, including

Hosiery, Gloves, Garters, Underwear,

Men's Neckwear and Suspenders,

Handkerchiefs,

Ruchings,

Comb Sets, Work Boxes,

Stationery,

Babies' Shoes and Furs,

Traveling Companions,

Ways Mufflers,

Belts, etc.

L. W. COUDRAY, Proprietor.